e Mining Journal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1244. - VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

AMES CROFTS, SHAREDROKER, E. CORNILL (catabilished is years) string resolved to mitmine that he BUYS and SELLS every scorpides of COCKS and SEARES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, CANALS rly BERTISH MINDER SHARES, in which dividends are it, per assessment, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk street, charges frequently yield large and immediate profits the contradits by tests.

CELEAR, C. CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD

in the selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC aring, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), as assess. Non-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully choses, less per cents, or more, as at years' experience in every department of mining and eith an extensive and regular correspondence with mining and, Thereos, and electrices, is scalabled to judge of and select

PECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) APPEARS IN EYER WATSON'S MINING CHICULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED is are given, and important information on the present and future operations acts of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to pursue of shares. m will be supplied for an annua PETER WATSON,

OVIDENCE MINES.—A SPECIAL REPORT has just been on sate same, and was published in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY OCCUPAR AND SHARE LIST of yesterley.

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is been entured into for 1000 tons, at 16s, per ton, divirend at the mine, which will
is been entured into for 1000 tons, at 16s, per ton, divirend at the mine, which will
is lead at 10 miles and 10 miles a

Prespectuses and forms of application for steres may be obtained of the soil at the offices of the company, where may be seen specimens of the lead and be

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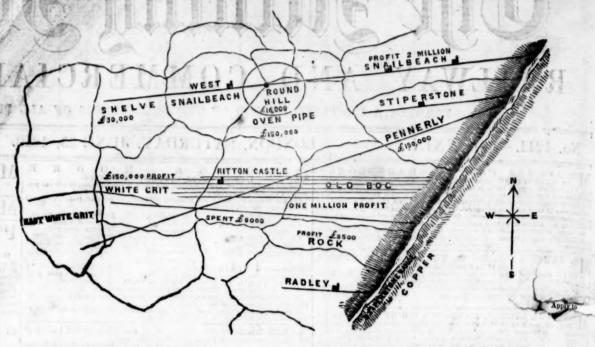
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BANKERS—Mesers. Stuckey and Co., Bath.

асттон—Jos. Kilvert Bartrum, Esq., Northumberland-buildings, Queen-square, Bs SECRETARY—Richard McDonald, Esq., Hawthorn-house, Walcot-buildings, Bath. OFFICES,-HAWTHORN HOUSE, WALCOT BUILDINGS, BATH.

influential board of directors is in course of formation, the qualification being that lirectors shall hold 200 shares to render them eligible for that office. It was a first that the shall hold 200 shares to render them eligible for that office. It was a first that the shall be reported in the shall be shal y product

lost profitably productive mines of the cast and west lode) have already proing one-sixteenth dues.

The lodes (especially the one in the shaft of the east and west lode) have already proneed a great abundance of highly mineralised gossan, although as yet they have only
een proved to the depth of about 4 fans. below the surface, affording strong evidence
hat they will realise rich deposits of ore at no much greater depth.

It is sattisfactory that this mine is situated on the navigable River Tamar, and that the
luckermarsh Quay is within the limits of the sett, and only distant about a quarter mile
rom where the main operations will be carried ou.

There will, therefore, be an unusually cheap transit of the ore, and the back carriage
if materials for the various purposes of the mine will add but very little to the general
xienditure.

spenditure.

The possession of this mine is enhanced by the fact that three distinct saining parties we applied for this sett since the recent discoveries in several parts of this district, and therefore the projectors feel the greatest confidence in strongly recommending the adertaking to capitalists, as one more than likely to result in a very permanently lu-

and therefore the projectors less the greated and the projectors less than likely to result in a very permanently lucrative investment.

It is only necessary to allude to the fact that numbers of men of great fortune owe their wealth to their investments in the mines of this great Tavistock district.

Lodes possessing such indications, in districts of acknowledged wealth, and having favourable analogy to profitable surrounding undertakings (the Queen of Tamar to wit) worked with economical expenditure, are sure to command success. We are led to these remarks in consequence of complaint, respecting lesses incurred in mining pursuits, whilst the fact, upon investigation, transpires that they are from want of discretion at the very onset of the undertaking, and from a worse evil of being launched into existence for premiums upon sale of shares, incead of dividents from honest development. This is investing in schemes, instead of progressive and sound undertakings.

The present projectors, in consideration of the outlay in obtaining the lesses, developing the several icides, and of some outstanding claims upon the mine previous to the present undertaking, reserve 1500 shares, leaving 8500 to be issued to the public for raising the required working capital, and it is confidently believed that £5000 will be ample to make the Queen of Tamar a very desirable dividend paying mine.

The prespectus bears the reports from the undermentioned mining agents:—Captain Antiany Pryor, of Hickworth Bridge Copper Mine; Capt. Joseph Hodge, general mine importing agent; Capt. Arthur Down, of Oreat West Sortidge Mine; Capt. John Key, of Fortescue Mine, adjoining the Devon Great Consols Mine; Capt. Remule Gregory. Of Great Caradon and Slade Mine; Capt. Bartholonew Bobins, the present agent of the mine. Frospectuses, reports, and sketch of the district may be had gratis by applying to the secretary.

MASTERS' ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE FAMILY HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital 290,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each. Deposit, £2 10s. per share, payable on allotment. TRESTERS. Sir EDMUND FILMER, Bart, M.P. THOMAS N. FARQUHAR, Esq. (Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company).

This company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on and extending Masters' well-known first-class Eoyal Crystal Palace Family Hotel, situate at Norwood, and from which it is only divided by the main road, and for making further alterations in and additions to the present buildings, which have been famil insufficient for the accommodation of the large increase of visitors to the establishment.

As a great portion of the shares is already subscribed for, early application should be made in the form annexed to the prospectus, which can be had on application to Messra. Draws, Churs, Gurs, and Saunders, 14, South Squars, Gray's Inn, or at the offices, 7, Greshmetteel. City.

The present proprietors, being impressed with the value of the mine, have consent to take the whole of their interest, £7500, in paid-up shares, leaving £32,500 available if required, for conlingent expenses attending the formation of the company and workin capital, which sum is considered as a safe investment, and will repay as amount of it terest far exceeding all known securities. The important geological features of the strata have attracted the attention and excite the admiration of experienced mineralogists, including Sir Roderick Murchison, who he pronounced the Bog Mine to be one of the richest in the kingdom. Its reputation through out this great lead district bears out the opinion that immediate returns for the capitales pended will accurate upon further development.

The buildings on the mine consist of count-house, carpenters' and smiths' shop, dwe ling house, whims, engine, dressing-floors, and a commodious chapel and school-room The company being registered under the Joint Stock Act of 1856-1857, with limit liability, no shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of shares held.

ouse, carpenters' and smiths' shop, dwel-

The company being registered under the Joint Stock Act or 180-1801, which liability, no shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of shares held.

REPORT.

June 4, 1859.—Agreeably to your request, I beg to hand you my report of this miss. The pitch in the back of the 40, out the G Bunting's shaft, on the north lode, is looking well for a good course of ore; and the end south is now yielding shove 2% tons of less worth £40 per fathom. In the back of this level we have two stopes, yielding shore 15 cwts. of lead, worth £12 per fathom. The 40, driving west of Office shaft, upon a caunter lode, is looking well for a large bunch of ore. The men have cut into a leader of lead, worth mill £12 per fathom. We are progressing satisfactorily in clearing sy different places through the mine, and shall continue opening up and clearing the north olde, when I fully expect to set several good pitches on tribute; inteed, it is my belief there is a great quantity of ore ground standing which will pay bandsome profits from this place alone, independent of other places shove the 50 fm. level, which will yield hundreds of tons of lead ore. To prove this valuable mine commensurate with its importance, it would active an 80-in. cylinder engine to be erected in the engine-house-orrethe old engine-shaft, which is in good condition, and can soon be made perfect. This shaft should be cleared up from the boat level, 50 fathoms deep, down to the 160 final level; which can be done for £5 per fathom, the contractor being supplied with material, &c. This would be a saving of time and money, and I believe, from the information etained from former workers, this shaft is the right place to command the mine to the 160 fm. level; below which I would advise it to be continued perpendicular, and as low price to intersect the lodes. The machinery will work much easier, and prevent breakages. The ground in each level is most congenial for lead, and can he driven at low price to intersect the lodes in each level as the sinking continues. A

Application for prospectuses, forms and plans, may be made to Messrs. Glizbilli and Co., Leeds; also, Thomas Lewis, Esq., Carris-lane, Birmingham; Thomas Goss, Esq., Bath; the Lion Hotel, Shrswabury; and at the office of the company, 51, Threadnesdisstreet, London, where every information may be obtained.

SIGFORD CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each; 5s. to be paid on allots

erated by Act 19 and 20 Vict. cap. 47, secs. 4 and 5, by which the liability of share-holders is limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.

The Directors to be chosen by the body of shareholders at their first general meeting.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Edwards. OFFICES,-265, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Secretary—Mr. Charles Edwards.

OFFICES,—268, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a mineral property of a very valuable character, and which holds out great, if not certain, promises of success. The mine was commenced working by a few individuals, under the Cost-book System, but others having expressed a desire of joining the undertaking, if placed ander the protection of the Limited Liability Act, with sufficient capital to insure its full development, the present proprietors have had the company so registered, and now offer a portion of the shares to the public. The estate is in the parish of lisington, in the county of Devon, and within three miles of the town of Ashburton. The property is held direct from the freeholder for 21 years, from the 24th June, 1859, at a minimum rent of £15 peranum, and at a royality of 1-18th.

The first discovery of this property being rich in minerals was made in the summer of 1858, by two working miners, who, in exploring some old workings, discovered a lode about 3 feet wide, and in sinking upon this for about 8 feet, rich goasan and stones of copper over broken, which, on being assayed, yielded from 16½ to 20 per cent. of agreement of the state of the company of the property is property in the control of the state of the stones of copper over, with the FR R beautiful goasan, also very rich in coppers. Indeed, a great part of the lode it the region of the ground is most advantageous for an early development of the property at the least possible cost. About 30 fms. from where the first trial shat was sunk, the ground takes a sudden and almost precipitate fail of nearly 60 fathoms in depth. The lode has been traced down the side of this descent, and an afit is now being driven is upon the course of the lode; and although the lode has been opened upon only for a ky fathoms; it exhibits a very valuable appearance, rich goasan and rocks of ore bleig broken; thus this lode has been superficially tried, not only in length

to be of equal, if not of greater, value; indeed, all practical men who have viewed the property speak of this discovery as one of the highest importance and value, a moderate outlay being all that is required to render this look beyond doubt a most remmerative portion of the mine.

In the reports and prospectuses lately published by the Great Central Mining Company of Devon considerable stress is laid on the fact of its adjoining the Sigford Mine, and having a continuation of the Sigford lodes.

Many other lodes besides those above referred to, both parallel and cross-course, a known to exist in the sett, and will at once be opened on, the highly mineralised of the ground leading to the belief that they will be found of equal value with ready mentioned.

To give such shareholders as may desire an opportunity of being on the direct in thought preferable to desir appointing a board until the first general meeting, wholis be called at the earliest period practicable.

It is firmly believed that a very moderate capital only will be required to faily on the mine, and bring it into a remunerative state. Though £10,000 is given as minal capital of the company, in all probability a large portion of it will severabe into the called up. This is owing to the facilities offered by the ground for the we will be mine, the richness of the lodes at a shallow depth, and from the fact that are machinery will not be required. Such part of the capital only will be called a large travals as is required for the necessities of the mine.

Reports on the mine by Captain Slias Evans, and other practical men of respective and character, accompany the prospectus.

Applications for shares must be made to the secretary, at the offices of the mrean whom every information can be obtained.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—PS,
PLANS, SECTIONS, and DRAWINGS on STONE and WOOD, ENGRINGS
on METAL, WOOD, and STONE, are PROMPTLY and CAREFULLY EXTED
by a specially trained staff of drawplatemen and engravers, at the office of the equit,
154, Strand. Letter-press, Lithographic, and Copper-plate printing.

office fro very poses; the vein the surfat at a fracti mixes we America may be e may, then this colons Scotia, M

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Original Correspondence.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

SIE,—Referring to a notice which appeared in your last Journal, respecting the difference of opinion as to the Northamptonshire ore, I beg to say ing the difference of opinion as to the Northamptonshire ore, I beg to say that from personal experience I know that it will make an excellent quality of iron when used alone with proper fuel, flux, and management; and that iron can be made from it at several places in Northamptonshire as cheap as it can at any place in the kingdom. The cause of its having been condemied in a great measure has arisen from mixing it with ironstones which require a different flux, &c. I have tried it with other ores as a mixture, but have always made a better iron, and more of it, and with less fuel, by working it alone, and iron that has fetched a high price in the market.

London, June 20.

RICHARD TURLEY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

Str.,—With regard to that portion of your Staffordshire Correspondent's report, in last week's Journal, touching upon Northamptonshire iron ore, perhaps I may not be deemed invidious by offering the following observations. I have not seen the statement referred to "in laudation" of the ore, and which, as your informant states, has "been contradicted in almost every particular." Now, I happen to know a little about this valuable Northamptonshire mine, and as some particulars concerning it may not be considered uninteresting. I will proceed to lay before you some of its valuable properties, which I do not by any means say are purely indigenous to it alone. The bulk of the ironstone which I have seen has yielded in the blast-furnace 40 per cent.—or, in other words, I ton of iron is produced from 2 tons 10 cwts. of stone. It is remarkably easy of fusion, and I ton of good strong melting iron can be made with 30 cwts. of fuel, or even less; one-half of coal and one-half of good oven-made coke will accomplish this. I am haw speaking of foundry iron; when strong forge quality is required, even more favourable results than this can be attained. I have seen from 12 to 1 of the best No. 1 pig-iron, almost equal in quality to any I have met with, run from the furnace at one cast. The labour of the furlace manager is much less difficult in treating such ores as these to what it is in dealing with the numerous mixtures at present in use in Stafford-shire and Wales. When furnaces smelting this ore "scaffold," they come round much sooner than those using refractory ores. I ron will, no doubt, very soon be made in Northamptonshire at 45s. per ton. Some thousands of tons of pig have been sent into Staffordshire during the last twelve months, and at least from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of ore are being sent monthly into Wales and Staffordshire. The prejudice which your correspondent mentions will most surely die away, as the snow melts under the powerful rays of the midday sun. Much might be adduced in fa Sin,-With regard to that portion of your Staffordshire Correspondent's mineral resources of this wonders of the stone will speak for itself. Heyford, June 21.

IRON-MAKING-PHILLIPS'S LIQUID PURIFIER.

Sir,—Your readers may remember some particulars were given in July August, 1854, relative to my discovery for purifying iron. I have till recently had an opportunity to make further trials at the Monkbedge Works, Leeds (Messrs. Jas. Kitson and Sons); but I now hand you the results of some experiments there in the puddle-furnace. The effect produced on the metal appears astonishing. Part of the Experiment No. 2 was made into \(^1\) and \(^1\) in. rods, and submitted to most severe tests, by bending, twisting, and tying into the treble knot, all of which it stood without the least deflection, and it was pronounced fully equal to the well-known make S G. The metal made by this process when struck vibrates like steel, thereby showing its purity and strength. For rails, electric wire, springs, chain cables, and indeed for all work requiring good, sound, and pure metal, I think this make will prove invaluable, and be an ultimate saving of 15 to 25 per cent., from its superior tenacity and durability. Not being practically engaged in the trade, I labour under every disadvantage, in not being able fully to carry out the required experiments in the puddle and blast-furnace, and also in the make of steel, but I am willing to treat with any respectable firm for that purpose, and call the attention of the trade to the following particulars, being convinced that my invention will prove the most important discovery of our time, should its further development carry out the facts which the specimens indicate.

Penbury Grove, Loser Clapton, June 22.

B. L. Pattillers.

Expenses No. 1.—446 cwis. in the puddle-furnace. Common iron, cost 60s. per

further development carry out the facts which the specimens indicate.

Pembury Grove, Lower Clapton, June 22.

B. L. Pittlles.

Experiment No. 1.—4½ cwts. in the puddie-furnace. Common fron, cost 60s. per tox, made into blocks. When broken, quality declared to be much better than usual nate (a sort of steel-fren). Into this metal was introduced 6 table-spoonstul of liquid. Experiments No. 2.—Same quantity and sort of metal as No. 1, made into blilletts. When broken, quality was much better than No. 1. Into this metal was introduced table-spoonsful of liquid. Two of these billetts were drawn into ½ and ½ in. rods, as mentioned above, and when fractured the metal showed a fine grain and sliky appearance. Experiment No. 3.—In the smithy, No. 2. In the bosh, containing about 20 gallons of water, 1½ spoonful of liquid was put, and 1½ spoonful on the wet fuel, but this experiment was not developed for want of time.

EXPERIMENT No. 4.—Same quantity and sort of metal as Nos. 1 and 2, made into blilletts. When broken, quality declared to be equal to No. 2. Into this metal was introduced 1½ table-spoonful of liquid, and 1½ more about a quarter of an hour after. Nothing more was done with this metal, as the time could not then be given, and I was obliged to return to Londou.

EXPERIMENT No. 5.—Same quantity and sort of metal as Nos. 1, 2, and 4, made into

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da lode tones of ... of far he res and the TER you, TAP er. un-

course, and a sale of the sale

to return to London.

EXPERIMENT NO. 5.—Same quantity and sort of metal as Nos. 1, 2, and 4, made into five bars. When broken, quality declared to be good, but not equal to Nos. 2 and 4. Six table-spoonsful of liquid were put into four gallons of water, thrown on the cost, and will mixed up (not any liquid introduced in the metal). Nothing further was done with this experiment, from the same cause as No. 4.

EXEARMS.—When the liquid is introduced on the molten iron, almost instantly a bright bits flame arises, and continues till all the impurities are burnt out of the metal. Nos. 1, 2, and 4, it was observed, took half an hour less time to make than usual; No. 5 about quarter of an hour less. In the smithy, the same appearance of the flame. The heat is condensed and the iron made hotter in less time, and the work when done has a finished and smooth appearance. It is not necessary to make any alteration to either furnaces or took when using this liquid.

[Some spectmens of this iron can be seen at the Mining Journal office.]

NOVA SCOTIA GRAPHITE, OR "WAD."

Sm,-I have examined the specimen forwarded to the Mining Journal office from Nova Scotia, by Mr. Henry Poole, and find it to be graphite of very experience of the community of the very experience of the very heart of the ver very serior quality, admirably adapted for lubricating and domestic pur-poses; one portions of it are good enough to make black lead pencils.

THE SSITY OF ATTENDING TO APPARENT TRIFLES-Sm,—I have long argued the necessity of strictly attending to what are so frequently termed useless substances, found in various mines; and, because not understood by the captains, heedlessly thrown aside. For the last came not understood by the captains, heedlessly thrown aside. For the last makes for the last makes for the last makes for the last part of the last makes for the la

ton to 44. 10s.; but the penny wise and pound foolish policy of the management preferred the old way.

When on the Central Minera Mine, on my late survey, I noticed a heap of black peaty-looking substance; and on enquiring of the captain how it came there, he said, "We have immense quantities of it, but it is of no use; do you know what it is?" I replied, "Yes, it is an inferior manganese ore; and though of no value for bleachers' purposes, it is still greatly in demand for other appliances." The captain then said, "When we first found it we did not know what it was, but had it analysed, and, as you say, it turned out to be manganese of about 30 per cent. produce." The yield I know to be too small for the manufacture of bleaching liquid; beside, the presence of oxide of iron would be an insuperable objection. However, on trial I found it to form a beautiful pigment for either oil or water, of a rich transparent brown, so perfectly smooth as to need no grinding for paper-stainers' purposes, and very little for the house painter. The profits charged by retailers of colours of this class are so various and so exorbitant as not to give a criterion of its real value, but it may be supplied wholesale at a trifling cost. At present the parties connected with the Central Minera Mine are so busily engaged in opening out their mine that they have little time, and less inclination, to raise anything but their rich discovery of lead: when, however, they shall have opportunity and time to devote to the manganese refuse, they will find it far from being unworthy their notice, and I query if it will not be as renumerative as some of the pitches which they propose to lose in the become prejodiced, and the result is that however, they shall have opportunity and time to devote to the manganese in the property prior to the ioramation of the company, with in word of the pitches which they propose to good bargain made let him have a reasonable and fair amount in the property of the same, and poker, and others by caling attention to

THE GREAT SHIP CANAL.

Sm,—I guess, from your description of this "gigantic project," that Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, is as great and bold an English engineer as he Charles Boyd, of Barnes, is as great and bold an English engineer as he of the Great Western Railway, and Leviathan Steam-Ship notoriety. Dice sandezes? A grand ship canal from the port of Bilboa, in the Bay of Biscay, cut through a mountainous country, and terminating in the Bay of Alfagues, in Catalonia, with Great Leviathan ships floating thereon, would "astonish the natives" of Spain, and all the world besides. I cannot, however, imagine that so preposterously impracticable a project, could have been conceived by any man, not an engineer, having any knowledge of the country through which it is proposed to make the canal. Speaking from my personal knowledge of the Pyrenees, and of the country on both sides of that beautiful range of mountains, I beg to say that, apart from all engineering difficulties, Mr. Boyd has taken the wrong side of those mountains for making a ship canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic,—and so shorten the "route to India, China," &c. I beg, also, to inform him that there is a statue erected to a celebrated French engineer, on the north side of the Pyrenees, for having many years ago planned, and to a great extent excavated, a canal, which the French Government will complete for connecting the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean.

Now, even if there were not unparalled difficulties in Mr. Boyd's bold and gigantic project, and if there were the same kind of lowlands on the south as on the north side of the Pyrenees, I would put it to the veriest tyro in geography, not an engineer, on which side of those mountains a ship canal should run, "in order to open up an entirely new and expeditions route to India, China," and elsewhere?

If in this age of bronze, and testimonials, Mr. Boyd would have a statue erected to his posthumous fame, as a great canalist, why does he not turn his engineering skill to account in that way at home, by bringing forward projects for connecting the Thames with the Solent, and with the Severn, either of which schemes is much more easy of accomplis of the Great Western Railway, and Leviathan Steam-Ship notoriety. Dice

intolerable assurance. 18, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, June 22.

STEAM PROGRESS.

SIR,-The simple fact of the steam-engine requiring such constant attention from its attendant is a sufficient reason for the many trifling improvements which are continually being introduced, and this process of continuous invention has, in addition to its good effect of remedying defects, the prejudicial one of causing really sterling inventions to be passed over unheeded. To dilate upon the hardships which the discoverers of such improvements have to encounter would be worse than useless, as I should, by such an attempt confine myself to the history of the shady portions of the lives of James Watt and other men of equal genius, indeed, of every inventor who has ever introduced an improvement of general public utility; but if I refer simply to the importance of their inventions with respect to their advantages to the parties employing them, I may, to some extent at least, aid tones desirous of employing steam power in doing so in the most economic manner possible.

The Cornish engine is a lasting monument to the memory of Watt, and it may be safely asserted that he succeeded in arriving at such a degree of economy that improvement upon his system was rendered extremely difficult. Of the thousands of inventions for improvements in steam-engines there are, perhaps, but two entitled to a claim of absolute novely, calculated to render the use of steam less extensive; these are, superheating the steam, and working the steam expansively. With respect to the former it has been proved that the economy of fuel is immense, while the advantages of using the steam expansively are equally great.

As to the use of surperheated steam, the owners of steam-ships are now beginning to appreciate the discovery—the Peninsular and Oriental, the African Steam, and many other companies expending an enormnous amount annually for fuel, not unreasonably anticipating that the modification will materially increase their fund available for distribution in the shape of dividends amongst the shareholders. The employment of the most approach to perfect of will be attained.

In the perfecting of the expansion ention from its attendant is a sufficient reason for the many trifling im-

MINING QUOTATIONS.

SIR,-Your Dublin Correspondent, in the Journal of the 4th, states that "de would be more frequent, and investments larger, if the admittance on the English Stock Exchange List of English Mines were more extended, so as to give *reliable* quotations

would be more frequent, and investments larger, if the admittance on the English Stock Exchange List of English Mines were more extended, so as to give reliable quotations of the principal Progressive Mines;" and he then goes on to give, very briefly, a correct, but not flattering, description of the "present system" of doing business in the Mining Market. The interence to be drawn from your Correspondent's statement is, that the Mining Journal Share List cannot be relied on; and it is most creditable to yourself to let such an admission appear in your Journal.

Every one who knows anything of the manner in which the Mining Journal is conducted, will accept as indisputable, the remark in your Notices to Correspondents of the 11th inst.,—that "the quotations under the head of business done," are those furnished by the parties connected with the Mining Market, of actual transactions during the week." Doubtless your share List is made up, week after week, from the most faithful information you can obtain; and it am quite sure that the quotations under "Business Done" of your Journal, are as well deserving of credence as those of the Stock Exchange,—or, rather, of those very mysterious men who "stop the way" to, and through, Hercules-passage. Indeed, the readers of the Mining Journal must be aware, from the unsparing manner in which you have dealt (inter alsa) with East Wheal Russell, and the Welsh Potosi, that your best efforts are directed towards the advancement of mining enterprise in a thoroughly straightforward and bona fide manner, and it of the weeks. But I am fully persuaded of this (and having been one of the chief promovers, and the secretary of the Mining Exchange, I must be allowed to know something of what passes behind the secence), that, although the dishonestly disposed are somewhat deterred by the dread of exposure in your Journal, attill you might as well try to elucidate the Eleusinian mysteries, as to supply the public with bona fide "husiness done" prices of the Mining Market. A state of thing

Relying on your known character for impartiality, I beg of you to let this letter apear, in the seat number of your valuable Journal.

Cambridge-terruce, Hyde-park, June 22. _____

FREE SHARES, AND CONSIDERATION MONEY.

Sin,—Being a constant reader of your Journal, and greatly interested in legitimate mining, perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks upon free shares and consideration money allowed to lessees, which has of late become so much the fashion upon the introduction of new mines under the Limited Liability Act. These comments have cereation money allowed to bessess, which has of late become so much the fishlon upon the introduction of new mines under the Limited Liability Act. These comments have been prompted more especially by perusing Mr. Crofts' remarks upon the subject, and the reply of "A shareholder." Now, Sir, I am not acquainted with either of these gentlemen, but in opinion I sunts rank myself with the former. I condemn the system of free shares in toto. I cannot, indeed, conceive anything more detrimental to been fide mining than the lease endeavouring at the outset to secure to himself a large number of free shares, and pocket a little fortune into the bargain. What does he care, after having done that, whether the mine proves iterative or not? 'Mry should he? He can lose nothing; all his must be gain; so that I think the mining world ought to be thankful to Mr. Crofts and others be calling attention to these points, because I know that scores of people invest in these undertakings without sufficiently considering the matter, and when one happens to lose free become prejudiced, and the result is that mining becomes in the minds of a large community a "wretched speculation." I would willingly return any lesses money which he might have advanced in developing the property prior to the formation of the company, with interest thereon, and were a good bargain made let him have a reasonable and fair amount for giving up his interest. But who can tell whether the bargain be good or bad till the property is developed? therefore, I contend that the bessee ought to wait till such times as profits are made and dividents declared before any consideration money is paid, and free shares ought to be conditional upon the property of the mine.

I make these remarks not so much against any particular mine, as against the system of free shares at the outset, make a stipulation for so much money should the mine meet their expectations, legitimale mining would be greatly enhanced, and the mine meet their expectations, legitimale mining would be g

GREAT WHEAL VOR MACHINERY.

Siz,—I was somewhat surprised to see in your last report of Great Wheal Vor that a new angle-bob had been placed in the 174 fm. level, and other works there adjusted," "a new angie-bob had been placed in the 174 fm. level, and other works there adjusted," particularly as we have been informed so often that the machinery at Wheal Vor was the most perfect of the kind. That sugle-bob, i presume, is the locally termed "hold-back bob, and as such has been referred to as a perfect model for an angie-bob by persons who are considered good authorities in the county. Perhaps some mining engineers will kindly give an opinion on the merits and demerits of the "hold-back bob" for breaking the underie in engine-shafts. For my own part, I do not consider them consistent with true mechanical principles. The burden of the engine in the rod ought to operate as nearly as possible to the centre of motion, and that motion ought to operate res, os as not to create unnecessary friction, which always contributes to the burden of the engine, and thereby incur unnecessary expense unseen at the surface, but to often felt by the adventurers. The vibration in the first pieces for do, near the connection with the angie-bobs (especially when the limbs of the bob are short, which is too often the case), greatly damage the rods, and when the load is great they are always subject to breakage.

The "find-off bob," when the underlie is considerable (say, from 2 to 4 ft. in the fin.), will confine the burden, as near as may be, depending on the length of the limbs of the bob to the centre of motion with much less vibration, and can be made suitable to any degree of underlie, when the hold-back bob could not be worked with that ame security, and when the pitwork is fully burdened those in charge are always under continual apprehensions, and subject to successive breakages.

Counts Plactical.

June 23.

THE SAN FERNANDO MINING COMPANY.

Sir.,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will allow me to remind the "liquidato he Royal Consolidated San Fernando (Cuba) Copper Mines Company that a conthe Royal Consolidated San Fernando (Cuba) Copper Mines Company that a considerable time has elapsed since the last meeting, at which they were appointed to liquidate the affairs of this company, the winding-up of which had aiready been going on for about a year. I think, Sir, that ample time has elapsed to have enabled ore now both the liquidators and directors to present a definite account to the shareholders. Why it has not been aiready done surpasses my comprehension, unless the matters that those gentlemen have undertaken to bring to a successful end have proved more arduous than one would have been led to infer from the statement of the Chairman of the board, addressed to the shareholders at the last meeting, and which was to the effect, as I understood, that the affairs of the company had so fir progressed that nothing more remained to be done than—1. The cashing of the credit at Havana; 2. The sale of a few old stores at the same place; and 3. Collecting the subscriptions of two subscribers who had not yet paid in the last call. In conclusion, I most distinctly protest against procrestination, without reason or object (if there be any intended), until the last hour of the last day of the year prescribed by the law.

MOLLAND MINING COMPANY.

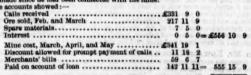
A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, a Thursday, Lieut. Warson, R.N., in the chair.

on Thursday,

Mr. Nicutosox (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The report was then read, as follows:—

June 22.—Since the last quarterly meeting we have opened some profitable ground in the 33, east of the engine-shaft, which is driven 32 fms. on the course of a large promising lode, and was productive more or less the whole distance; in the last 4 or 5 fms. the lode has been found 4 ft. wide, and has produced from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fm. The best part of the lode having been found in the middle of the end, and going down in the bottom, augurs well, in may opinion, for the next level. In the present end the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In driving this level the lode has not been found thrown about by sildes as in the levels above, which is not a bad feature. Two men are engaged at this end, at 34, 5s. per fm. In the back of this level, and west of the winze, four men are engaged in stoping, at 21. los. per fathom; the lode in places being large and orey, averaging 1 ton of ore per fm. I had expected the lode in these stopes would have improved ere this, but still there is a more productive part of it further west, which will be met with as the mencontinue their stopes in that direction. The same level west is driven 16 fms. on the course of the lode; the first 5 fms. was through a productive lode, where we have stoped a few fathoms in the back, and found it continued, which induced me to run up a single rise for a few fms. to ascertain the extent of the ore ground and to prove the lode. This is being carried on by two men, at 60, per fm. The lode here is about 1½ ft. other, hard and compact, and is a promising jece of ground. Very little has been done, however, this appears to be a promising piece of ground. Very little has been done, however, this at the point of the horse, &c., and the labour, would be as much, I fear, as the ore is made a good deal of stiff ground to cut for the bears and cistern, which are now Mr. Nicholaso (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The report was then read, as follows:

The Chairman said that the sampling referred to in the report was the largest that had
been made since he had been connected with the mine.



London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for the week ending June 19 amounted to 13,5964, 9a. \$4.

Thames Tunnel Company.—Receipts for the week ending June 18, ref. 722, 12s.; number of passengers, 17,424.

MINING IN SHROPSHIRE

According to Sir Roderick Murchison's "Silmria," about ten years since the Snailbeach district produced a thirteenth of all the lead that was raised in the United Kingdom. In addition, however, to this there are other minerals on the several properties which can now be utilised to a profit. The Bog Mine produces large quantities of blende; and we are informed

The Bog Mine produces large quantities of blende; and we are informed that at the present period this is marketable at the rate of 4l. per ton: great quantities of this have been discovered, which can be set upon tribute, and from this source alone a not inconsiderable revenue may be obtained. The lodes in the lead district of the Stiperstones have proved to be continuous, and of the like nature. The peculiar geological features of the district to a certain extent give all the mineral veins there a distinct identification, which cannot be mistaken; and the miner has, therefore, a certain guide in his explorations, and, consequently, is not necessitated to make those experimental efforts which so often lead to great expense in opening mines, without any commensurate returns.

At West Snailbeach, the lead lode has been cut below the barytes; this latter mineral alone, however, at the present price, can be raised to a profit of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton. At present, however, this is disordered by a slide; but this is of little moment, and the general appearance of the lode would warrant that, when fairly developed, it would produce nearly 1000 tons per annum. All the mines in the district are provided with every facility for bringing their produce to market, being in the vicinity of transit both by rail and canal.

In the year 1834 the Bog Mine produced the largest quantity of ore of any mine in Shropshire, and if now adequately worked there is no question but that again it may rival its former prosperity. The Snailbeach, for a considerable period, has been pre-eminent in produce; the lodes there are of the same nature as those of West Snailbeach, and there is every reason to hope that this mine will prove equally as rich as the older property. On several of the mines in the Grit district there are smelting-works already

the same nature as those of West Snailbeach, and there is every reason to hope that this mine will prove equally as rich as the older property. On several of the mines in the Grit district there are smelting-works already erected, so that the ere can be reduced on the spot, thereby obviating the great cost of transport. According to Sir Roderick Murchison, the ores produced in this district are so rich that they yield from 70 to 80 per cent. of metallic lead. Some attempts have been made to decry the importance of the Stiperstones range; this, however, has merely emanated from parties of a limited knowledge of the district, and who indulge in the belief that mining cannot be carried on successfully in any other part of England than Cornwall and Devon.

of a limited knowledge of the district, and who indulge in the belief that mining cannot be carried on successfully in any other part of England than Cornwall and Devon.

In the Grit district there is great scope for mining enterprise, without any of the chances that often accompany these adventures. The prospects which are offered have been proved by actual results, the ground has already been opened, and persons expending their capital can do so with the knowledge that they are not embarking in any speculative undertaking, but in a sound and solid investment, which is able to afford good returns without any of the risks which in general are considered as conjunctive with mining operations. with mining operations.

without any of the risks which in general are considered as conjunctive with mining operations.

From Mr. James Cropts:—The mining market during the past week has been, until within the last two days, in a duil and insainate state as regarding the sense of the price of the day. In a former letter a reason was given for the pancity of transactions, arising out of the fact that both investors and speculators were unwilling on the one hand to realise at a loss, and on the other would only add to their stock of shares at lower rates than the market generally rendered purchases feasible, and in this way a depression, incident probably to circumstrances, was rather aggravated than relieved; and it may account for such excellent shares as well as the such as the doublends at present paying in the majority of mines, whilst it wou lism to add that no sort of investment equals them in the other respect of freedom from any kind of risk, since at each meeting, bi-monthly, que monthly, there is a reserved balance, in addition to each concern being con ly, there is a reserved balance, in addition to each concern being cond all machinery and plant paid for, and belonging to the adveutur

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE :- Although we cannot report an active business doing the market appears to be undergoing a favourable change, and more enquiries for high-priced shares, such as South Caradon, West Seton, Wheal Basset, Clifford, East Basset, and West Caradon. These are all sound dividend mines, and any amount of money may be invested in them, with scarcely the slightest risk, at present prices, while they would return to the investor 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum. Other mines there are varying from 51, to 351, per share, thereby coming within the range of parties having small amounts to invest, that pay from 15 to 20 per cent. premmun. It may be fairly assumed, if it were more generally known that there were range of parties awing issue anothers to invest the parties of the terms of the content of the c

and among progressive minnes, across the property of the progressive minnes, across the property of the progressive minnes, and progressive minnes, and progressive minness an

able, a few shares bought and laid by for a few months would not be a bad investment. Kelly Bray is on the eve of paying dividends again, and, no doubt, will repay the share-holders for the spirited manner in which they have worked the noise. At the current price it is a safe mine to buy into. Central Minera is progressing in the most favourable massiers. By the agent's report the lode, or at least the part that is being carried, is worth 50!, per fm.—driving for 55s.— To those conversant with mining it must be quite appa-cent that large quantities of lead must necessarily be laid open for the sminers to earn fair wages; this is, undoubtedly, one of the best mines in Wates, and will soon add an-other to the Dividend List, probably without making a call on the shareholders.

Descriptions of the control of the c

Sale of Mining Shares.—Mr. T. P. Thomas offered for sale at Garraway's, on Wednesday, the following shares:—I Wheal Seton (reserve 1401.), passed; 5 Cwm Erfin, 91. per share; 5 North Roskear, 181.; 20 Great Caradon, no bidding; 40 Pendeen Consols, 31. Sa.; 10 Ashburton United, no bidding; 50 Cwm Sebon, 5a.; 10 Wheal Arthur, 5s., 6d.; 30 Wiltow Bank (reserve 1s.), no bidding; 20 Treweaths, 16s.; 20 ditto, 15s.; 20 ditto, 15s. 6d.; 10 New Treleigh Consols, 11s.; 10 ditto, 11s. 6d.; 10 East Rosewarne, 11s.; 30 ditto, 10s. 6d.; 10 litto, 19s. 6d.; 1 Brynford Hall (reserve 501.), no bidding; 20 South Ellen, 17. 3s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 12. 29 ditto, 11s.; 15 East Trefusis, 44: 20 North Robert, 21. 14s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 12. sa.; 20 ditto, 11. 1s.; 15 East Trefusis, 44: 20 North Robert, 21. 14s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 12. sa.; 20 ditto, 11. 1s.; 15 East Trefusis, 44: 20 North Robert, 21. 14s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 25. 6d.; and 30 Rosewarne Consols, 10s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 10s.; 10 ditto, 9s. 6d.; 1 Wheal Seton, 5 Far Consols, 25 East Russell, 2 Telyon Consols, 20 Dale, 80 West Par Consols, 30 Buller and Bertha, 10 Pendeen Consols, 4 Wheal Margery, and 2 Providence, were withdrawn. At the conclusion of the sale, 4m. Thomas stated that, lest it should be thought he had placed several lots in the catalogue for the purpose of gaining a large attendance, he might be permitted to observe he had that morning received a letter from a gentleman, requesting the withdrawal of all the lots which he had previously requested to be placed in the catalogue. The Pendeen shares being in the hands of executors, he had been compelled to hold the sale; and he thought this explanation was necessary to prevent it being thought he had advertised a mock sale.

this explanation was necessary to prevent it being though the hale; and he thought this explanation was necessary to prevent it being thought he had advertised a mock sale.

Sale of Mine Shares in Cornwall..—A sale of shares to a considerable amount took place on Wednesday, at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, Mr. Greenwood, auctioneer, when about 40 persons were present. A share in East Pool was the first offered for sale. Very few of these (128ths) have ever been in the market. The biddings commenced at 90,, and the share was knocked down for 1661. 10 St. Day United Shares sold at 28s., and 15 at 22s. 6d. per share. 3 West Damsels sold at 56t., 57t., and 58t. per share. 3 New Ston Shares (400ths) at 14t., 14t., and 16t. 2 South Stons sold at 14t. 10s. per share. 10 South Wheal Ellen Shares sold at 38s. each, and 10 others were withdrawn from the sale. 1 East Basset sold for 180t. 2 South Garras shares sold at 38t. each. 1 Wheal Mary Ann realised 41t. 1 Margery sold at 11t. and another at 11t. 5s. 1 Cargoli share, 8t. 15s. 5 North Grambiers sold at 38t. each. 15 Camborne Voan sold at an average of 13s. per share. 2 South Crofty shares brought 11. 15s., and 3 shares 1t. 17s. each. 2 North Wheal Busy sold at 48s., and 3 at 46s. per share. The following shares were bought in:—1 United, at 110t.; 1 Clifford, at 195t.; 5 West Stray Park, at 4t. 15s. For shares in the following there were no offers:—Wheal Speries, East Falmouth, Mill Pool, Basset Consols, and Bell and Lanarth.—West Briton.

WORCESTER AND HEREFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

A (Wharncliffe) meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern treet, on Thursday, Mr. Price, M.P., in the chair. treet, on Thursday,

Mr. Gordon Granam (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of consider ing and approving, or otherwise acting upon, a Bill now pending in Parliament for ea-bling their company to make a branch railway to the Savern at Worcester, to enlarg their station at Hereford, and for other purposes. He thought it altogether unnecessary to go into the matter, and he would, therefore, call upon the solicitor of the company to

their station at Hereford, and for some together their station at Hereford, and for some together the days of the Bill.

Mr. FACLENER (the solicitor) then read the heads of the Bill.

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The CHAIRMAN had no other duty to perform than to propose "that the Bill now submitted to the meeting, intituled a Bill to enable the Worcester and Hereford Railway Company to make a branch railway to the Severn, to enlarge their station at Hereford, and for other purposes be, and the same is hereby, approved."

The resolution being put, was carried sem con.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would perhaps be interesting to the meeting to learn that the line from Worcester to Malvern would be opened at the latest on July 5, it might be opened on the 1st. proximo. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman having been accorded, the proceedings terminated.

TAVISTOCK RAHLWAY.—The railway connecting Plysonder in length. The opening

OPENING OF THE TAYISTOCK RAILWAY.—The railway connecting Plymouth and Tayistock was opened on Tuesday. It is 16 miles in length. The opening train, in which were the directors of the company, and of the Associated Great Western, Briatol and Exeter, and South Devon Companies, a select number of friends, shareholders and others, left Piymouth at 1.30, and ran over the 16 miles so as to bring up within the Tayistock station in little more than 35 minutes. There was no perceptible deflection on the viadnet, and all the made ground appeared to be well consolidated. On the platform the directors were met by the Fortreve of Tayistock, accompanied by a number of the leading inhabitants, supported by thousands of people of all classes in holiday costume. A dejenser afterwards took place, at which speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered. A correspondent writes —"As a stanch friend and admirer of Tayistock and district, I cannot refrain from offering a few observations on the spirit evinced in carrying out the rejoicings on the completion and opening of the railway from Plymouth. I venture to assert that nothing of the sort has ever been organised in the same admirable manner, excepting only, perhaps, the Agricultural meetings in the West of England. Every effort was made by all connected with the district to render the affair as perfect as possible. Every branch of industry was represented in the splendid procession, amongst the leading features of which we observed the Dartmoor Granite Company was represented in the splendid procession, amongst the leading features of which we observed the Dartmoor Granite Company was represented in the and the procession of the company was represented in the and the procession of the company was represented in the and the procession of the company was represented and the procession and the procession was represented and the procession of the company was represented and the procession and the procession was represented and the procession and the procession was represented an procession, amongst the leading features of which we observed the Dartmoor Granite Company was represented by a large block of granite, upon which several men were working with their steel borers, so modulated that they rang a perfect peal. Michoils, Williams, and Co., engineers, were also splendidly represented by a long traft of ponderous wagons, bearing boilers and forges in full work, and men riveting away in prime style; also by chainmakers in fall occupation, &c. The spirited manner in which the mining interest was represented by Wheal Crelake and Devon and Cornwall mines drew forth the admiration of all, with the most flattering encomiums on the directors' liberality; but it is almost invidious to mane individuals where all did so well. In conclusion, we can only hope the future will be such a career of prosperity for Tavistock which such spirited conduct merits."

PROPOSED GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY .- Hints are being thrown outthe subject having been publicly mentioned at a recent railway diuner at Lowest Mr. R. Mosely, of the Eastern Counties—that it is desirable the wast accretion of in the eastern district should be amaignmented as soon as possible under the title "Great Eastern Railway." The United System would embrace the Eastern Cot Eastern Cot, and East Suffolk, about 650 miles of railway and East Suffolk, about 650 miles of railway.

DETROIT AND SARNIA RAILWAY.—This line, which is to connect the brand frunk of Canada system at Samia with the western railways of America at Detoti, is progressing rapidity, and will be completed by September next, in time to take dvantage of the large traffic which is expected from the western states in the autumn Grand Tru

The CARNARVONSHIRE SLATE TRADE is very brisk; and the demand

METALLURGY OF LEAD.—Mr. J. Arthur Phillips's paper, read at the Society of Arts, has been printed as a pamphlet, and copies can be obtained at our office, 6d. each.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is lamentable to find that cartain protectionists in the United States are so wedded to their opinions that propositions made by the American citizens, and with the sole object of elevating the United States as a commercial and manufacturing country, should be regarded as attempts to prejudice their national interests, and to divert the trade in machinery from its legitimate channel to English houses. The editor of the United States Miney's Journal considers that the proposition to award premiums for papers on Coal Mining in Great Britain not alone partakes of a speculative spirit, but exhibits also a "supercilious ignorance" of the colliery capabilities of the United States; and continues—

"We have not, it is true, the deep shafts which distinguish the mining operations of creat Britain, but comparatively we raise now, even in the infancy of coal infining operations here, more coal to the number and extent of collieries than Great Britain; and did the market require it, we could very specify equal the yearly agregate of the coal did the market require it, we could very specify equal the yearly agregate of the coal to the proposition of the prop

"Another Proposed Coil Argund Us!"—Singular Fear of Foreign Agents having from the London Mining Journal of April 30, an article on the Coal Fields of the United States, in which the London editor alludes to an offer of four premiums of bl. each, for "a general description of some large colliery" in each one of the four British mining districts, with the system of management pursued, &c., the object avowed being the dissemination of "establing management pursued, &c., the object avowed being the dissemination of "establing management pursued, &c., the object avowed being the dissemination of "establing management pursued, &c., the object avowed being the dissemination of "establing from "some gentlemen interested in the working of coal in the United States," has aggressed a startling British mare's nest to our Pottaville contemporary, who thinks he see in it another attempt of the British lion to lease the American eagle with a "coll". Therefore, says our Pottaville contemporary, "we think we can manage our industrial interests without the intervention of either foreign capital, talent, experience, or machinery!" We never knew before that "foreign capital, talent, experience, or machinery!" We never knew before that "foreign capital, talent, experience, or machinery!" We never knew before that "foreign capital, talent, experience, that, other contrary, we always thought that by obtaining from foreigners money to build railrads and develope mining districts in the United States, a great public benefit was accomplished. In sooth, we thought that one of the aims and ends of a protective tarif policy was to prevent the product of foreign capital to seek investment here, and thereign expert informed at what point the foreign capital to seek investment here, and thereign expert in the contrary of the country, and to induce foreign capital to seek investment here, and thereign expert in the country of the country, and to induce foreign capital to seek investment here, and thereign expert in the country of the foreign "Another Proposed Coil Around Us!"-Singular Fear of mt? Pahaw! the very last object to awaken terror in a mining region is a gent" with a fat pocket-book.—U.S. Railroad and Mining Register, June 4.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A MINER AT DUDLEY .- On Tuesday, at Messrs. HORRIBLE DEATH OF A MINER AT DUDLEY.—On Tuesday, at Mesra, Hopkins and Bradley's limestone pits, near Dudley, a miner, named B. Billingham, was engaged in blasting the mine for the purpose of loosening the stone. Having made at extensive hole, he proceeded to charge it with powder, but whilst chipping a piece of precising stone from the mouth of the hole a spark from the pick ignited the powder, and caused an explosion. Billingham was blown to a considerable distance from the spot, and when picked up he was quite insensible. He had sustained a severe compound fracture of the skull, his body was also dreadfully mutilated in several parts. The porfeliow lingered in great agony until Wednesday, when he expired. A man, named Wm. Turiey, who was at work near deceased, was knocked down by the force of the explosion, but he sustained no injuries beyond a few bruises.

PROTECTION OF IRON ORE MINES.—Wm. Mossop was working in one of Messrs. Lindow's pits, when some iron ore fell, and caused his death. A verified of Accidental Death "was returned: the jury added that they thought more cautian should be exercised with regard to allowing miners to work where a portion of speriod and previously fallen in; and they also recommended that iron ore pits said to placed under Government supervision.—Whitehaven Herald.

aced under Government supervision.—Whitehaven Herald.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—The pamphlets issued by professional countants with a view to push their business are so numerous that it requires some gree of resolution to attempt to read them; yet occasionally we meet with one which nutains some useful remarks. To this class belongs one just issued (through Letts and ..., of the Royal Exchange) by Mesers. Allson and Waddell, of Basinghall-street. One see of good advice is that to merchants and tradesmen, pointing out to them the occasity for a good system of bookkeeping, so that they may at all times be also cortain their financial position; whilst the explanation of the importance of accordant their financial position; whilst the explanation of the importance of accordant their financial position; whilst the explanation of the importance of accordant their financial position; whilst the explanation of the importance of accordant to the properties of the properties of

If a piece of copper be dissolved in ammonia a solvent will be obtained, not only for lignine, the most important principle of all woody fibre, such as cotten, flax, paper, &c., but also for substances derived from the animal kingdom, such as cotten, flax and slik. By the solution of any one of these an excellent cement and waterproder is formed; and what is equally important, if cotton fabrics be saturated with the solution of wood they will be enabled to take the dyes—such as the lac dye and cochineat—hitherbastical products and the lac dye and cochineat—hitherbastical products are the lac dye and cochineat—hitherbastical products are the laction of wood length of the laction of the goods only.

A STEAM-ENGINE TO BE DRAWN BY A HORRE.—Whatever may be the advantages of the invention, we think Mr. John 22-rennand, of Manchester, has the merit of originality in proposing to generate steam and provide a steam-engine to carried which is to be drawn by animal power, except in isolated instances. The animal power is to be so applied that as the resistance to the wheels of the carriage is increased by its nature of the ground, the efforts of the animal shall open a steam-valve of an axiliary steam-engine attached to the carriage, and thereby impart an extra traction over the driving—wheels, to assist in overcoming such temporary resistance, the closed by a spring, or otherwise, when the steam is not required.

closed by a spring, or otherwise, when the steam is not required.

New Zealand — Liverprool: "White Star" "Clippers.—Trie to the day, the pioneer New Zealand clipper of this famous line took her departure on the sure giant to learn that the noted punctuality with which Messrs. Wilson and Clauber despatch their packets has, contrary to all espectations, influenced a considerable quistive of goods to Liverpool. Their next clipper will be the woll-known ex-royal main ship Mermaid, under the able command of Capt. James White, one of the most popular men in the trade. The Mermaid sails for Auckland, Weilington, and Canterbury of July 11. Her salion is full, and her passenger accommodation is more than haif take up already. The wonderful clipper Shooting Star is their New Zealand packet for Aug. 10. For Melboarne:—The "White Star" clippers now on the berth are the James Cheston, sailing July 1, and the David G. Fleming, July 20.—Contributed.

Masteres Royal Crystal Palace Family Horse. Nowwood.—A

MASTERS' ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE FAMILY HOTEL, NORWOOD.

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MINING NOTABILIA.

At the COED MAWR POOL MINES 22 tons of lead ore have been shipped for Holywell this week. Owing to the absence of rain in that district the water supply has failen off, so much as to restrict the operations to the raising of the ore from the shallower levels, the action of the new main water-wheel being suspended. The lode in the Pridd department has also been less productive than first reported, the ground having groved hard in the driving, but confidence is fall that in a few fathours further it will be found equal to its first promise of 2 tons to the fathom. A new lode has been discovered running within a few fathoms of the Fridd main lode; it promises well, and operations have been commenced for its further development; on the whole, this mine is now opening productively. The old Pool bed is especially rich. The whole 12 acres would appear to be covered with lodes and cross-courses, containing lumps of fine ore. The water difficulty, however, is not yet thoroughly mastered, nor can it be so effectually until the main shaft is down to 25 or 30 fathoms, when the large wheel recently erected will command the whole sett, and produce will be available from eight lodes, which are known to be more or less valuable, ore having been raised from all of them.

New Wireal. Vog sold on the 18th inst. shout 6, tons of tim, the pro-

NEW WHEAL VOR sold on the 18th inst. about 6 tons of tin, the pro-

WHEAL FURSDEN is looking very promising. In February last a call of 5s. per share was made on 2048 shares, since that they have erected a steam-engine, such the engine-shaft nearly 20 fathous, and sold upwards of 300% worth of tin, and intend selling about 6 tons more on the 30th inst.; this, with the tin undressed at surface, it is hoped will prevent the necessity of any call at the next meeting, which will take place in July next.

WENDRON CONSOLS held their account meeting on Wednesday, when ed a divide

they declared a dividend of 30s, per share.

PELYN WOOD COPPER MINE.—The new works at this mine are proceeding rapidly: the contractor, being bound by most stringest obligations to have the surface appliances in working condition by Aug. 1, is using his utmost endeavours toget everything in readiness by that time. All the materials and machinery yet supplied are of sits-rate character. The new wheel, as far as it is finished, gives evidence that when complete it will be second to none in the county of Cornwall. The contractor is Mr. J. Condy, of Devonport. The mines themselves continue in the most satisfactory state, and are visited almost daily by strangers, who are attracted by the celebrity this proporty has obtained in the neighbourhood for the extraordinary richness of its produce above the strain of the company display to further the company display

PERGELLY.—The shallow adit end is improved, but no north or south lode cut as yet. It is to be hoped that neither is passed unnoticed by the agents and men. Explorations in the neighbourhood of Okehampton, Devon, have been seently prosecuted to a considerable extent by practical and qualified parties. Several fine lodes have been detected in the bed of the River Oke, containing municip, copper, and all that is necessary to characterise champion lodes. These discoveries fully bear out the opinions of De 18 Reche, Henwood, and others, who in their works have published that Okehampton would one day become a mining district; that the rocks composing the country were metalliferous, and only required examination and development to ensure success. Most of the proprietors, save one, avince the utmost desire to have their properties worked, and have offered grants on most liberal terms. The owner of upwards of 2000 acres says, "You may have the whole, and pull down the house, which cost 10,000,, if it is to in the way." This is very different to the conduct of most landowners, and his lands ought, and certainly will be explored thoroughly, it is to be hoped satisaciorily, for his and his family's sake. A company is being formed for this purpose, of which more anon.

New Crow Hill Mine continues to look very well; a small parcel of all ore has been sold from there, which realised 24t. a ton; its yield in blende and man a continues as heretofore. An excellent report was given yesterday at the meeting.

dic continues as heretofore. An excellent report was given yesterday at the meeting.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Several applications have bee made to the proprietor for the grant of a promising mining sett in this district, about the locality, and it will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the successificapplicants have registered a company under the Limited Liability Act for the purpose eigenously working it. Mr. R. McDonald, of Bath, has been appointed secretary, and teapital has been fixed at 10,000£, in shares of IL each. The mine, which produces silver lead and copper, is now designated the Querks or Taxian, its former name being the Great Tamar, and from its excellent situation upon the river from which it takes it name the new cognomen is certainly not inappropriate. The lodes have aircady go dueed an abundance of highly mineralized gossans, although as yet they have only bee proved to a depth of 4 fms. from surface, affording strong evidence that they will provide in depth. Capts. A. Fryor, J. Hodge, A. Down, J. Key, R. Robins, and S. Gregory have inspected and reported on the mines, and concur in pronouncing it a very promising adventure.

GREAT WHEAL VOR went in fork to the bottom of the old mine on Sunday, the 19th inst., and it is to be hoped they will be able to raise the estimated quantity of tin named at the December meeting. The late rich discovery at Wheal Metal continues as productive as last reported.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER appears as desolate as ever; they have only ar men working occasionally in the 80 end east—i.e., as often as the water allows them

four men working occasionally in the 80 end east—i.e., as often as the water allows them.

Kelly Bray has steadily progressed, in a most satisfactory manner, from a calling state to a profitable position. The last call was 2s, per share, made Nov., 1857, since which the reserves of copper ores have gradually increased. In the last three months not less than 4000f, worth of ore has been discovered. At the quarterly general meeting there was upwards of 7000f, worth of ore laid open, since which the mine has greatly improved. The 56 west is now producing 1 to 2 tons of copper ore per fathorn, worth 51, to 61, per ton; these, 201, to 25f, per fine. The 55 cast is all but a course of ore; and a winze, sinking below the 45 cast, about 5 fms. in advance of the 55 end, is being sunk, which is producing 6 tons of copper ore, worth 64, to 74, 40r ton. There are three good steam-englines, one of which, some time ago, cost 30001. I have great pleasure in saying that the shares are cheap at 64, or 64, per share, and are, perhaps, the safets and best shares to buy at the present ridiculous low price of 2% to 2%, not only for a great advance, but revetment. The monthly profits are 2004, to 2504, and at the next quarterly meeting a dividend will be paid, and an increased balance left in hand. There are three or four cross-cuts being driven to intersect todes, and a course of ore cut in any one would cause a great advance, but the price of abures.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.-In the bottom of Crotch's engine-shaft, or

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—Upon several previous occasions we have referred to the excellent prospects of this sett, which, however, has not yet been thoroughly developed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the co-peration of capitalist upon the unlimited liability principle of the Cost-book System. The company has now been registered with imited liability, and the mines will be worked with vigour. The mines have been carefully inspected and reported upon by Capits. Silas Evans, Henry Elckard, Wm. Skewis, and John Hosking, all concurring in the opinion that a vigorous prosecution will open up a valuable mine. At an earlier period, Capt. Wm. Hosking and Mr. Nicholas Ennor inspected the mines, and their opinions may be gleaned from the following extracts:—Capt. W. Hosking reported:—"The discoveries made on this iole (Sigford south copper lode) are, in my opinion, superior to anything yet laid open in the district at such a shallow depth; in fact, the sett possesses all those important features deemed necessary by miners to make a good mine." Mr. Nicholas Ennor reported:—"This mine can be very effectively opened without the aid of steam-power; in fact, its locality is good, its natural advantages and surface appearances are everything that could be wished for, and it can be proved by a moderate outlay. When we take all these circumstances into account, I unhesitatingly say that I know of no more promising unexplored piece of ground in Devon than Sigford Consols."

NORTH WHEAL VOR.—The water has very much increased in the 53 SIGFORD CONSOLS .- Upon several previous occasions we have referred

NORTH WHEAL VOR.—The water has very much increased in the 53 present, south of sump-shaft. Some of the lode in the bottom of the 43 has been extracted, which is splendld timstaff, but the water being so quick prevents its being at present taken away, except under great disadvantages. The 53 cross-cut north will soon to unwater it. The stopes are worth from 8t. to 10t. per fin. The sump is progressing downwards very astisation to 11th.

Ing downwards very satisfactority.

Devon Burra Burra is looking exceedingly promising, with every appearance of soon having an improvement. The lode of such a character that if a change takes place it must be a course of one. The lode is large, being from 12 to 14 ft. wide.

Gerat Wheat Vor.—General activity and renewed vigour prevail at these mines. The water is again re-forked to bottom. Tutwork operations have been actively resumed. Men are busily employed preparing to sink the shafts at Bounder and Borlase. The lode in the 294, east of Borlase's, has very much improved. The winze in the 236 holds good. The 243 looks kindly. There is a fine lode in the 295, west of Borlase's, has very much improved. The winze in the 236 holds good. The 243 looks kindly. There is a fine lode in the 295, west of sounder. Wheal Metal seems improving, and if the bunch holds down in the 122 as you as it was in the 110, it will add considerably to the returns. The new rods and machinery continue to work well; the favourable appearance of the ground generally, and the confidence that accidents are oversome, seem to have given new life to everyone on the mines; and should the ground open out, as good as it promises, six months may work a great change in the position of this company's affairs.

DYFNGWM MINES.—At the meeting on Tuesday, Capt. E. Davies re-

Dyform Mixes.—At the meeting on Tuesday, Capt. E. Davies re-press that the machinery for pumping and drawing had worked efficiently during the sat two months. They had been drawing every day, but during the last six weeks, in macquence of the continuous reverse there, it was by steam they were doing it for about

and return profits to the shareholders in the shape of dividends.

SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.—Since we not referred to this company the opinions of other agents have been received. Captain William Michell reports that it is a speculation of no ordinary character, and in his opinion it only wants a vigorous and commical working to give a good return upon the capital expended. Capt. W. H. Reynolds reports that the iron lode traverses the sett for about 300 fathoms. A very large tin lode has also been discovered, and the back laid pen for several fathoms; it appears to be from 3 to 6 ft. wide, made up of quartz, panch, prian, &c., and some of the samples he vanned from it were very rich work for tha. Considering the iron lode can now be worked at a profit, the tin lode presenting such good midications so near the surface, and the property being frechold there will be no royalty to pay, the chances are in favour of its becoming a good and remuncrative property.

The courts of law are likely even to be the captain of a capitan-kill.

The courts of law are likely soon to be the scene of considerable interest to the mining public, as proceedings are being commenced which will involve important questions as to the right of landlords to compel the execution of all the clauses inserted in leases. These cases seldom arise; but in this instance imbedie and ignorant management have brought to ruin one of the most promising properties in the county of Cornwall, the mine having actually made profits during the less few months of its working. No sooner was its stoppage announced than numerous applications were made for the setts, and some definite price of machinery requested by parties who know the capabilities of the property, and who would willingly have prosecuted it with vigour; but the same obstinate and wholly (as far as mining goes) ignorant and vaciliating councils prevailed, until the owners of the property found themselves necessitated to compel unusual measures to be adopted. These will in all probability compromise many of the self-willed party to an extent and cost they little dream of. Leases have always exonerating clauses inserted, if proper notices be served, but if committees will act in defiance of law they must bear the counsequences such conduct entails. We hope, however, they will see through their error ere it be too late.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.—Canada Incosa, west of Taylor's engineshaft: The 5th level, driving cast of Addis's shaft, is not to value. In the 5th level, west of Buen Provecho winze, the lode is worth? Ions per fm.; compact and regular. The 4th level, wast of Eden Provecho winze, the lode is port in disordered ground. The 5th level, east of La Gioria winze, is subpended for the present.—East of the engineshaft: The lode in the 4th level, east of Garcis's winze, is unproductive, but large and promising. In the 3d level, east of Lowndes' shaft, the lode is poor at present. The 2d level, east of Carcis's shaft, is loding driven on a lode 2 ft. wide, kindly in character, worth ½ ton per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: In El Clavel winze there is a slight improvement in the appearance of the lode; its present value is ¾ ton per fm. The lode in O'Shea's winze is regular, and has improved in appearance; worth 1 ton per fm. Henderson's shaft is now in communication with the 4th level, east of Garcia's winze. The lode in Keye's winze is worth ¼ ton per fm.; water very quick, and the sinking suspended for the present. Henty's shaft has been holed to the 1st level, a whim erceted, and the shaft collared up. In a day or two we shall commence drawing stuff from the 2d level; no time will be lost in communicating this shaft, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm., and is split up into branches. The lode in the 4th level cast is 2ft, 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore; worth 1¼ ton per fm.? Set, 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore; worth 1½ ton per fm.? Set, 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore; worth 1½ ton per fm.? Set, 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and head ore; worth 1½ ton per fm.? Set, 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and head ore; worth 1½ ton per fm.? Set, 6 in. wide, worth 6 in the 6th level, as 12 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 6 in the 6th level, as 12 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 6 in the 6th level.—General Kemar

Time at 260 tons.

Linares Lead Minning Company.—June 14: South Lode, West of the Engine-shaft: The 85, west of Fernandez's cross-out, is worth 2 tons per fin.; the lode is chiefly composed of quartz and lead, with a most kindly appearance. The 75, west of Carrilo's cross-out, is worth ½ ton per fin.; the ground hard, and the lode split up into branches. In the 41, west of Warne's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fin., and containing a small quantity of quartz. The lode in the 31, west of Carrilo's winze, is rather improving, and just now producing good atones of lead. The 51, west of Warne's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom; the lode is composed of carbonate of line, quartz, and lead, with a most promising appearance. In the 51, east of Warne's shaft, the lode is at the present moment poor, but there is a quantity of water gushing out from the end.—East of Engine-shaft: The 55, east of Quava's winze, has of lator stather reduced in value, but at the same time has every appearance of an improvement; present value ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of Quillermo's cross-out, is regular, composed of quartz and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fathom. In the 56, east of Madrid winze, the lode is just now rather improved, worth 1½ ton per fin., and we expect shortly to have a further improvement. The lode in the 55, west of Busto's winze, is composed of quartz and spots of lead, but not enough to value. The 45, west of Antonio's cross-cut, is worth 3 tons per fin; the lode is chiefly composed of quartz and lead, with the lode: In the 65, east of Luis' winze, the lode is worth ½ ton per fin., and has been for some distance poor, but we may reasonably expect a change for the better just now. The lode: in the 55, east of Busto's, is composed of spar and good stones of lead, whilst the lode in the 55, east of Bustis winze, the being driven on a regular lode, but is at present unproductive. In the 50, east of Busto's, is composed of spar and good stones of lead, whilst the lode in the 55, east of Busti

to communicate Linares winze with the 65. The lode in Ubedo winze is very large, composed of quartz and lead, worth for the latter 1 ton per fm. Balza winze, worth 1 ton per fm., has been communicated with the 41.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—T. Chegwin, June 15: Palhal Mine Basto's Lode: The ground in the 50 cross-cut, driving north of Taylor's engine-shaft, is rather hard for driving through. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 6 inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the 38, driving cast of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1½ foot wide, composed of hard quartz, with a small branch of flookan in it. The lode in the stopes Nos. 3 and 7, west of Ferreira's winze, in the back of the 38, is worth 2½ tons per fm. each. The lode in the stopes No. 4, east of the same winze, in the back of the 38, is worth 2½ tons per fm. Che lode in the stopes No. 4, east of the same winze, in the back of the 38, is worth 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 8, in the back of the 58, west of Ferreira's winze, is 6 feet wide, having in it a branch of ore worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in the back of the 28, west of Ferreira's winze, is 6 feet wide, having in it a branch of ore worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in the back of the 28, west of Fortoura's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 9, in the bottom of the 28, east of Nunez's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 38, driving east of River shaft, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz. The lode in the 28, driving east of River shaft, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz. The lode in the 28, driving east of River shaft, is 1 fwer shaft, is 1½ foot wide, unproductive. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in the bottom of the 18, west of Souza's winze, is 1 foot wide, worth 14 for the stopes No. 5, in the bottom of the 18, west of Souza's winze, is 1 foot wide, but without mineral to value. The lode in the 8, east of River shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 14 for the stopes No. 5, in the bottom of the 18, west of

part two months. They had been drawing had worked efficiently during the past two months. They had been drawing every day, but during the last six weeks, in consequence of the continuous are weeked to be a seven or sight hours a day. The weather had been as every dry lately that they had not found it practicable to keep the water in fork in the 70. They were only keeping on the structure of the continuous are seven or sight hours a day. The weather had been as every dry lately that they had not found it practicable to keep the water in fork in the 70. They were only keeping on the structure of the continuous and the seven or sight had been as the continuous and the seven or sight had been as the continuous and the seven or sight had been as the continuous and the seven or sight had been as the continuous and the seven or weather the continuous and the seven or sight had been as the continuous and the seven or sight had been as the seven or seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of present moterate scale till a decided change was perceptible in the weather. The continuous and the seven of the seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of present of cornal ever what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of present moterate scale till a decided change was perceptible in the weather. The continuous and the seven of the seven weather to continuous and the seven of the seven weather to creat ever and the seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of the seven weather to creat ever and the seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of the seven what they cannot be seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of the seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of the seven what they were now drawing, it was better, in the face of the seven what they continue the seven what they continue the seven what they continue the seven what they continued the seven the seven what they continued the seven the sev ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MINING COMPANY.-H. Williams, Megantic,

detailed above.—Morrison's Addit: This drivage was parily suspended in the early bart of the month, to permit of the contractors bringing in their levels, as well as our haying down the frames wood, which has been duly completed. Our rails are made of birch, which is a hard wood, and will, I think, answer the purpose well. The mest who had the contract here since January left for the States, being dissatisfied with our residential accommodation, though they had carned very fair wages. We have however, been from tunate in the arrival of six Cornish miners from the Lakes, to whom I re-set this drivage for 15 fms, or to intersect the end driving from Grass shaft, No. I, at 12/1 per stabo, and it has advanced under the new contract 2 fms., its total length being 56 fms. 0 ft. m.—Grass Shaft, No. 2. This has been sunk I fm., 4 ft., its total depth being 56 fms. 0 ft. m.—Grass Shaft, No. 2, for 8 fms., at 12/1 l0s, per fathom.—Grass Shaft, No. 2; for 8 fms., at 12/1 l0s, per fathom.—Grass Shaft, No. 2; for 8 fms., at 12/1 l0s, per fathom.—Grass Shaft, No. 2; This shaft has been sunk I fm. The lode referred to it may leat monthly report passed through the western end of the shaft without any trace of copper, though maintaining the same average width of about 14 fm. We have, however, a little green carbonate of copper in the slate in the bottom of the shaft, which induces me to the opinion that we have another lode at a short distance cast of the shaft; and, as the underlay of all the lodes is west, we may possibly intersect something in our sinking.—Harris's Sett: The tributers during the past mouth sunk on the branch that they had discovered to the depth of about 12 ft., and obtained about 5 cwts. of pure yellow and purple sulphuret of copper, and about 2 or 3 cwts. of green carbonate of copper when they were mastered by the water. The result of their labours not having produced fair average wages on their tribute, it have allowed them the sum of 64, as per agreement. The branch, however, deen not justify m making an

you fully on their visit.

WILDBERG.—Z. Walls, June 18: The ground in the bottom cross-cut driving north is a little easier for driving than when last reported; but the ground is which we are driving east, on the Erbteifstergang lode, in the same level, continues hard. The end driving east on this lode, in the lo lacter level, is in easy ground for working. The lode in the forebreast is unproductive, but we have seven stopes at work in the back, which are worth on an average 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The end driving west in the 10, on the Dormergang, continues to be productive, and the stopes in back of the same are worth on an average 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter; the third that the same are worth on an average 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter; the driving the past week our progress in breaking ore from these stopes has been greatly retarded by putting in stulis and laying the tramroad, which I hope will be completed by the middle of next week, and we shall then be able to push on the stoping vigorously. The pitch in back of the deep adit, on the Gottes Hulfe lode, is looking well.

by the middle of next week, and we shall then be able to push on the stoping vigorously. The pitch in back of the deep adit, on the Gottes Hulfe lode, is looking well.

JAMAICA.—HOPE SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—
Capt. Collom, May 26: Hope Mine: The whim-shaft, sinking down from the 30, is now down about 114/6 mis. below the 43, or 24½ ms. below the 30, and the lode continues pretty regular, and when pricked into shows spots of yellow ore, lead, and zinc, with increased quantities of quartz and crystaline calcarcous spar, but we cannot yet conveniently cut into the lode to prove its internal contents; our aim at present being to sink the shaft, and communicate with the deep level with all speed. That (deep) level is now driven 94½ fms.; the ground is still of a friable nature, and easy for driving, but requiring great care in timbering. It appears to be of aqueous formation, and of porphyretic origin, resulting probably from the decomposition of the perphry of the adjacent hills; it is stratified, with the strata often highly and confusedly inclined, but this may be viewed as a small patch of surface formation of no very considerable depth or extent, porphry being the most abundant rock formation of the hills of this mining location. The rise from the back of this level to the surface is completed, and we are now extending wood pipes, I foot square, from the bottom of the rise to the present end of the level for the purpose of thoroughly ventilating the end as we advance with it. The driving of the 30 north-east on the course of the footwall of the lode also continues to progress satisfactority; the lode is still impregnated with spots of copper, lead, and zinc ores when pricked into, and after driving on in this direction for about a month longer I think it would be well to drive through the lode from the end of the level, as we shall then have driven about 30 fms. In this direction from the place where the lode was cut through at the horizon. That copper lodes lately discovered at the surface to the

ihem; they contain green carbonate and black oxide of copper, with goasan, prian, quartz, calcarious spar, &c. I hope in my next report to be able to give a full description.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.—This company, which is almost the only commercial joint-stock association established in England for the purpose of introducing British capital into India, and that has not had the advantage of a Government guarantee, has successfully struggled against the obstacles which obstructed its early progress, and the directors have reason to believe that a larger dividend than that recently priesd may be expected as the profit on the operations of the present year. The last dividend was 7½ per cent., which may be said to have been earned before the company was in anything like working order. The directors have purchased and sent to India one of Boydell's patent traction engines and six trucks, for the purpose of conveying coal from the pits of the company to the station of the East India Rallway Company at Ranegunge. The peculiar adaptability of these engines to this description of work has already been fully tested in various parts of this country, being at once effective and economical. Not only are the general interests of the company improving, but the manger in India states, as information from other sources testify, that the value of the property will continue to improve, consequent upon the almost inexhaustible supply of coal, as also from the increasing demand. The accounts from India continue to hold out prospects of the most encouraging character: and when the difficulties which beset its formation are considered, arising from the nature of the enterprise, the pacuity of skilled labour, and from other causes, it is impossible to withhold from the management, both at home and abroad, the praise so deservedly due for the apprited and energetic manner in which the enterprise has been conducted. The board are fully persuaded that there are only required greater facilities of transport and additional labour to still

productive of beneficial results, have adopted such steps as will ensure the prosecution of increased operations.

Collieres in South Wales.—There are in the market at the present time three important collieries, which offer the most favourable prospects; they are known as the Ystradowen, situate in Cwn Twrch, 15 miles from the port of Swanses; the Tyle Coch, situate in the Rhonda Valley, immediately on the Rhonda branch of the Taff Valley Railway, and distant about 23 miles from the shipping port of Cardiff; and the Cwn Neol, situate in the Valley of Aberdare, Giamorganshire, connected with the Taff Valley Railway, and at a distance of about 23 miles from Cardiff. The properties are each admirably situated for the shipment of coal, and the royalities are in every way favourable. The coal in the Ystradowen Colliery is anthracite, and is known as the "Brass" vein, won by a slant or inclined plane, extending 230 yards in length, and can be very economically worked. It is held on lease for a term of 60 years from March, 1854, subject to a dead rent of 2000, per annum, and certain royalities; and the works were connected with the Parrieg Railway. There was every reason to suppose that this property will eventually be connected with the Swansea Vale Railway, which is now in course of construction. The machinery, equal to an output of 300 tons daily, was in the most effective condition. The coal of the Tyle Coch Colliery is of a slightly bituminous character, and although sold for steam-coal is undoubtedly peculiarly adapted for house hold purposes. The seam of coal at present wrought is free burning, and identical with the well-known "Upper Four Feet" seam, or steam-coal of Aberdare; but the arca of coal hitherto worked is so small that this tract of minerals may be looked upon almost as a maiden colliery. The machinery is equal to an output of 250 tons of coal daily. The Cwm Neol. Colliery produces coal known as Carr's Merthyr coal, which is semilega, and of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The seam—coal, bei

Ancient Mineralogy. - Although, from the fact of mineralogy, ac-ANCIENT MINERALOGY."—Although, from the fact of mineralogy, according to our acceptation of the word, being unknown to the ancients, a work with such a title might be passed over with as little attention as is paid by educated men to the effusions of pretended chemists, astronomers, and mathematicians, upon which much valuable paper is so frequently wasted, it will be found that the work of Dr. Moore is one of the most valuable and interesting that could be imagined. The author has given indisputable evidence that in the fulfilment of his duties of professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia College, New York, be has collected information which, passed over by the less observant classical reader, is calculated to prove to future students that their atudies may be turned to greater account than those of some of their predecessors. We advise the perusal of but a single page, feeling assured that if the work be but taken in hand not a line will be left unread.

* A point Minerale.

Ancient Mineralogy; or, An Enquiry Respecting Mineral Substances menths Ancients; with occasional remarks on the uses to which they were applied F. Moore, LL.D. London: Sampson Low; and New York, Harper and Brothe

Anglican Smelting, Reduction, and Coal Company.—The holders

of sorth certaincates are required to register themselves as snarrendears settors due 50.

MARESFIELD PATENT GUNFOWDER COMPANY.—Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque has appointed July 12 for the purpose of anditing the accounts of the official liquidator; and the following day to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the company, when the creditors who have not already proved their debts must do so, or they will be excluded the benefit of the dividend.

Mining Gorrespondence.

BRITISH MINES.

June 18: The lode in the 20 and, wast of the eastern dered, and improductive; the stopes in the back of 14 cwts, of lead per fin. The lode in the 20, east of dae, and a little lead ore. The stopes in the back of r some time past, producing about 8 cwts, of lead per put two men to drive the 10, west of the said shaft, presenting a very strong appearance, consisting of see of lead ore. The stopes in the bottom of the adit, he the same as stated in my last report, worth from re not been able to do suything in any other part of fir pumping, &c. The dressing department is at a

or part of the mine.

NGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, June 21: Cox's shaftmen have finished cutplat, and after doing a few other preliminary works in the shaft will commence ting to-morrow. Coombe's lode, in the 12 end east, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, discharges re water than hitherto, has a very promising appearance, and I think almost immelely we shall have a good lode in this end. Where's stopes, in the back of the 12 end, worth 15t, per fathom for copper and lead, and are iraproving. Eaton's lode in the nut west is 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, with occasional stones, coning yellow copper ore. Mellinoweth lode, in the 24 end, being driven east, is 5 ft. is, producing mundic, blende, &c., promising, but not of value. But little progress been made in the 24 cross-cut south during the past week; the force having been to left their bargains. The end is again taken in operation, and the progress will be used onest week.

Beral report for the meeting in the enauing week.

BALLYYIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, June 16: The lode in the end of No. 2 stope is worth 1 ton of lead nines is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fin. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 1 ton of lead as 9 tons of mundic per fin. In the underhand stope the lode is without any change ince last report, and is worth 15 cwts. of rich copper ore and 7 tons of mundic per fin. a the south level the present end shows strings of calcareous spar, spotted with copper re; the ground continues hard, and cross for driving. We have dressed and put to pile early for shipment ½ ton of lead ore, 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper, 4 tons of coppery rad; tans and 8 tons of coppery and 1 string of the country of th

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, June 23: The lode in the middle adit lev about 8 in. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and quartz, yielding 1 ton of ore per he men have completed timbering up the air shaft, and are now engaged sinking as it possible. We have commenced making a small floor, for the purpose of lodging t

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 21: There is no alteration in and west of the new engine-shaft. The lode in the 130 east is from 4 to 5 ft 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 115 east continue to reported. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west. The 90 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. There has been no lode taken 47 east during the past week.

47 east during the past week.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, June 22: The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. under the 29. The lode at the 29 south has been influenced by a flookan, but a branch of lead again appears in the bottom and 2 feet up in the end. At the 29 north we have reached the western wall; the lode is about 11/4 foot wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the north end will yield 6 cwts. of lead per fm. A tribute pitch is working in the back of this level, at 9s. in 11. for the lead only. In the south end at this point the lode is kindly, and the ground favourable for progress, at 29s. per fm. We are getting on with our dressing operations, and have commenced washing and cleaning the lead.

But dressing operations, and have commenced washing and cleaning the seal.

BOG.—S. M. Redge, W. Kneebone, June 23: The lode in the 40 aouth is worth 20L per fathom for lead; there is also a large quantity of blende and spar in the lode. The stopes in back of the 40 are worth 10L per fathom. In the 40, west of Office shaft, the lode is worth full 20L per fm. The 30 is being cleared, in which there are two winzes aunk on a good lode in whole ground. The engine will be tready to start of Monday morning, when the lead broken during the last mouth will be drawn to surface: we shall also be able to clear the 50. The mine has been inspected during the week by several also be able to clear the 50. The mine has been inspected during the week by several parties, all expressing their surprise that such a valuable property should have been al-

BOILING WELL.—John Delbridge, June 18: In the 72 west the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding lead and stones of copper ore. In the 72 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 72 coase cut the ground is favourable. In the 60, south of King's, there is no appearance of a lode. In the 50 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a very good appearance, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 50, east of Austin's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, not yet holed to the new 50. In the 40, east of Syrett's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a present poor. In the 90, west of Syrett's south lose, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, kindly, but at present poor. In the 20 cross-cut, towards the south lode, the ground is favourable, and yielding a little water.

Bell'ing a little water.

Bell'NTAIL.—J. Roach, June 23: The 10 east is at present without ore, consequently have directed the level to be driven more south, so as to get more into the centre of as lode, where we occasionally find the most productive part of it. The stopes are just as last reported; east of the mill worth 25l. per fin., west of the mill from 10l. to 12l. er fin. The wind here has changed from south-east to west, which has ventilated the 5, consequently the driving has been resumed; the lode is very promising, and proucing good stones of ore on the north wall, but the greater portion of it is standing south level. I am still waiting for air-pipes, when these are fixed I do not expect we hall meet with any more difficulty at this point. The parcel of ore is forwarded to Rester, and I hope in a short time to send off a similar quantity.

RESER, and I hope in a short time to send off a similar quantity.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—Geo. Reynolds, June 21: The engine-shaft is
ow down about 10 hms. 1ft. below the 65, and we have cut into the lode from 3 to 4 ft.;
bearth wall as yet; the part cut into has made an improvement, it is composed of a
sultiful fluor-spar, with rocks of mundic, impregnated with rich spots of copper or
roughout. We propose cutting through the whole of the lode at this point, to prove
that is, on the north or footwall; never before did 1 see the indications so promising to
some very productive in depth. The lode in the 65 has much the same appearance as
t some time past. All the machinery is working well.

BULLER AND REETHA.—W. Rutter, inn. June 22: I expect that we shall finish

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Rutter, jun., June 22: I expect that we shall finish king by the end of this week, after which we shall divide and case the shaft, an ake all other necessary arrangements for driving. The lode is letting out more wate an it hitherto done, and presents the same appearance as stated in last report.

make all other necessary arrangements for driving. The lode is letting out more water has it hitherto done, and presents the same appearance as stated in last report.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—E. Northey, June 20: Old Mine: The wheele are stopped for water. I have taken the men up to the 50, to stope the back of that level; the ode is worth about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 50 cast is 2 feet wide, with mixture of lead, saving work for dressing.—New Mine: The water is in the 70. I have ut the men to stope in the bottom of the 60; the lode will yield 12 cwts. per fm. The tops in the back of the 70 is worth 1 ton per fm. The 60 west is not so well, the lode worth 10 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the 60; the worth on an average 3 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the 60 is worth on an average 3 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 40 cast, on the north part, is looking more kindly, the 12 feet wide, with spots of ore, and is getting harder. Our dressing will be stopped after to-day until we have rain.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Vivian, June 21: We have commenced to sink a winze index the 212, east of sump-winze, on the tin lode (south lode), which is looking very propalsing, producing good tinstuff. No alteration in any other part to notice.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, June 21: The plat at Thomasine's shaft is combeted, and the sinking of the shaft below the 30 is resumed, and is being urged on as fast so possible. We intend to sink a few feet deeper for bearers and cistern, and then fix itwords: when this work is finished, I think we shall be able to make better progress has of later, as we shall then dispense with the long lift, which is now so very inconvenient for sinking with. There is no alteration in the character of the lode since we related the sinking: but towards the north side of the shaft, find about 61. from the lode, re have discovered a small branch, containing good yellow ove; this branch is going own aimost perpendicular, and will, apparently, fail in with the lode in dept

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, June 18: Our progress in sinking the Bog shaft has been rather slow during the past week, but, however, I expect to get it down to the proper depth for the Iv fall. In level in the course of a day or two, after which the shaft will be divided, in order to bring down the whinn-kibble to draw from the bottom, where it is intended to cut a plat and drive levels as soon as possible; the lode at present is all the width of the shaft, with good stones of lead and copper ores in it, altogether a very promising looking lode. The old working about 100 fms. west of the shaft is still yielding good stones of lead one, but as the level is not yet cleared from under it I cannot say to what depth it is worked; the level will be cleared out as soon as possible. There is nothing new to report in any other part of the mine since my last.

eport in any other part of the mine since my inst. LL. W. Roberts, June 21: In the 130 west the lode is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, com-an, and soft spar. The rise in back of the 118 is nearly holed to the st has not been driven since the meeting on the 7th inst., and the men red putting in air sollars, &c. In the 50, west of King's rise, the lode oducing stones of good ore.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, June 23: The new engine-shaft is down 4 fms. 3 ft. below the adit tevel on the course of the lode; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, and has a promising appearance. We have began to sink a winze west of the engine-shaft on the course of the lode; the lode in this winze is 3 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. This part of the mine is looking well, and we hope to be down to the 10 fm. level in about six weeks from this time; then we shall extend east and west on the course of the lode. We have cut a plat in the 60 at the old engine-shaft, and divided the shaft down to this level, to bring down the machine kibble, and to take away the stuff from this part. There is no other operation worthy of notice since my lest report. The surface operations are going on well, and all the machinery is working astisfactorily.

is working satisfactorily.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, June 22: The lode in the deep adit end is about 1 foot wide, producing from 2 to 3 cwts. of ore per fathom, and kindly for further improvement; this end is being pushed on with all speed, in order to effect a communication with No. 6 winzs as quickly as possible; when this is accomplished we shall shortly be in a position to set two new stopes, which will enable us to increase our returns. The stopes north-west of No. 5 winzs are worth 5 cwts. of ore per fathom, and the stopes south-east of said winzs continue to yield 5 cwts, per fathom. No. 6 winzs is sunk 10 fathoms below the middle adit level; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little saving work. The stopes in the back of this level are looking very promising, worth at present 12 cwts. of ore per fathom, of excellent quality. In the shallow adit end the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good lumps of lead ore, the ground is highly mineralised, and an improvement is anticipated shortly. We shipped a parcel of fair quality are for Holywell on Saturday last, computed 18 tons.

CENTRAL MINERA.—J. N. Dunn, June 23: The 25 east is looking a great deal

ers for Holywell on Saturday last, computed 18 tons.

(ENTRAL MINERA.—J. N. Dunn, June 23: The 25 east is looking a great deal better than we have ever seen it before; it is worth at present about 50t, per fathors, with ground very favourable for driving (at a cost of 35s, per fm.); the end driving west is just now as last reported on. Henewood's sump is down about 7 fms, producing good stone of ore. As soon as we communicate this sump to the 25, driving west, we shall have a great many fathons of rich backs to take away, at a very low tribute. We have not at present taken away a fathern of the backs already laid open; neither de we

possible rate. We are resumes surging long with a law or that is known to be gone back under the shaft. We are getting on as fast as possible with eur dressing, and shall soo be ready with a good parcel of ore.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, June 21: During the past week Morris's engine-shaf has been sunk below the 34 fm. level 3 ft.; the ground continues favourable for sinking The 84 fm. kevel west has been driven 3 ft.; the lode is still of a highly promising character, being 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and rich copper ore. The lod in the 72 west has a little improved. Other operations progress well.

CHART WIN ... Yeach ... Then 92. I have favoreded to your address a box of lead or

CROWLWM.—J. Roach, June 23: I have forwarded to your address a box of lead ore, very fine specimens, taken from the back of the lode, in the gristone, 26 fms. west of he shaft. Encouraged with the success met with at these two points, the only operations in the sett, I have now determined to drive the level west from the bed of the twe nutril Bryntail cross-course shall be reached, which will cost about 1301, then, by triving a short distance on its course, intersect the lodes about 25 fms. deep, when I except the shareholders will be rewarded by the discovery of an excellent bunch of lead ore. CROWNDALE.—Jas. Richards, June 22: In the stope in bottom of the 30 the lode is orth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, June 26: We have driven to the bottom of Hasting's sump 1½ fm. towards the junction with the with increased indications of a body of lead. The old men's stage is progressibly. The trial at Eodds stage is looking very well. We have discovered code 2 or 3 fms. south, which is spotted with lead and copper to surface.

sbly. The trial at Rodds stage is looking very well. We have discovered another lead lode 2 or 3 fms. south, which is spotted with lead and copper to surface. These lodes cannot fail to make a good mine.

— R. Eales, June 21: The mines are looking well. I am more and more satisfied that the grand pipe will form a junction with Hasting's. The lead lode will be cut in a fortnight, when I hope the directors will visit the mine.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hambly, June 22: We have began to sink a winze in the bottom of the adic, about 10 fms. behind the end, and find the lode very good, and improving in size poing down. The ground is favourable for sinking; only 3l. per fathom is given; the lode is worth for copper ore from 8l. to 10l. per fathom.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—John Lord, June 20: We have bored a hole from one end to the other in the sdit. To-day we are sending down the pitwork, and we shall commence pumping to-night; the shaftmen will start sinking at once, and the other four men will square up the adit in a few days. Our lode contains abundance of mundic and prian, and altogether as splendid a lode as can be seen without copper ore.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, W. Williams, June 21: During the past three weeks the shaftmen have been engaged assisting in getting up the capstan, dividing and casing down the shaft, putting in ladder, sollars, &c., consequently they have not sunk much ground in the shaft, the measurement of which is about 12 fms. 3 ft. In the end driving east, within the past few days, it has become very vughy, and still producing some very good stones of ore occasionally. We are preparing to put the present lift into the cistern as fast as our smith can get on with the work alone. The capstan will be completed in a few days.

DEVON NEW COPPER MINES (Ashburton).—P. Hawke, June 90: The sinking

stan will be completed in a few days.

DEVON NEW COPPER MINES (Ashburton).—P. Hawke, June 20: The sinking of the Victoria engine-shaft continues to progress with equal dispatch as stated in my former reports; the stratification holds good, intermixed throughout with small voius of white iron, sulphuric mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore. The crevice or cracks in the country as it is being iaid open does seem to be charged with mineral matter. The prospects are certainly most cheering, and in taking indications for our guidance important results may reasonably be expected at no distant period. The character of the great north lode at present consists principally of capels and spar, with floors of prian and peach; the mundic and spots of copper or are not so plentful at the present point of cutting; it is evident, as stated in my report of the 7th inst., that the lode is becoming more estitled and better defined in its character, &c. The mineral seems to concentrate into a leader; having passed such very recently in cutting through the lode in this level it induces me to hall the cutting of the great north and new south lodes in the 56 fm. level with much interest.

ortance to communicate since my report of last week.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, June 23: The branches in the 102, east of Betteley's danft, are producing a little tin; the ground is hard and slow for progress. The branches in the 92, east of Matthew's shaft, are producing saving work. In the 80 east the ranches are more promising, ground rather improved. The branches in the 70 east re producing some good work. We have no change to notice in the 60 since last report. The north iode maintains its size and character, and produces occasional stones of coppers. The ground being very favourable to the north of this lode, and the water rather necessed, we have resumed the cross-cut, and savine its being continued under those circumstances. Matthew's and Bayly's shafts are progressing favourably. We have completed the building of the large fine and arsenic chambers from the burning-house, which will enable us in future to make greater dispatch in calcining.

which will enable us in future to make greater dispatch in calcining.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, June 24: I am sorry to say that the wheels have been stopped, and the water in the mines for now nearly three weeks. We have hardly had shower in this part of the country for two months. The case is the same with many other mines. The only work being done underground is driving the adit with six men to come over the bunch of lead we have in the 10; this is a very promising bunch, the best I have yet seen on the mine, and seems to go upwards as well as down. We shall want the adit level to rise to surface, as well as to sink to the 10. It is probable we shall make our new shaft close to this branch, as the ground is very good for sinking. Since the bottom levels were stopped I have placed some of the men to raise the embankment of the pool by about 4 ft. where it had sunk; this is now done, and the embankment is quite safe. We have also painted both wheels, and put all the tackle in order, and tarrecthe sheds; as soon as three is a change of weather we shall immediately recommence working. Two tributers have taken what is left in the top of the stopes of the adit level and have broken down several tons of ore. We have a pretty good parcet to go on with as soon as we can creat.

s soon as we can crush.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—W. Goss, J me 23: The lode in the western shaft con innes to improve; we may expect a course of ore here before long. The engine is i ourse of erection, and no time shall be lost in getting it to work, when the shaft, no local first own will be continued on the lode. It is the general opinion of all the practical men that have seen the lode that it will yield an immense deposit of rich copper or

can men that have seen the load that it will yield an immense deposit of rich copper EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, J. Tredlinnick, June 29: There is nothing new in the md, east from Smith's shaft; the stope in the back of this level will produce $1\frac{1}{4}$ to reper fin., and mundle as usual. The west stope, in the back of the 112, will red, it on fore per fin. The middle stope will produce 1 to of ore per fin. The sets stope will use 3 tons of ore per fathorn. We have not taken down the lode in the 112 end, east stope will simith's shaft, during the week. There is no change to report in the 112 and 125 cross-combined by the shaft, during the week.

Smith's shart, during the week. There is no change to report in the 112 and 126 cross-cuts. EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, June 21: The lode in Red Whim shart is 2 feet wide—swing work. We have taken down the lode in the 36 east; it is 4 feet wide, and worth 8 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is improved, being now 4 feet wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 126 being now 4 feet wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 24 east is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. No alternation in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 18: In the 43, east of cross-cut, the lode is from 3 to 4 in. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, with spots of copper and lead ores; we expect the lode to improve as we get clear of the hard clvan. In the 43 west the branches are concentrating, and showing indications of improvement. At Hallett's shaft the lode is about 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fin. The 22, driving east of Hallett's, is in the elvan; the lode is about 6 in wide, yielding some rich copper ore. All other operations are without change to notice. We hope to sample on the 28th inst. about 30 tons of copper ore. All other

So tons or copper ore.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, June 23: The engine-shaft is below the 34 fm. level
6 fathoms 2 feet; tode 2 feet wide, containing spots of copper ore. The 34 cross-cut is
driven north of engine-shaft about 5 fms.; ground much as usual. In the 22, east of
engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 22, west of
engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. In the adit level, east of engineshaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, and letting out more water,
which we consider a very favourable indication.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Coliom, June 23: We have not yet holed the in the shaft. The ground going south, on the cross-course, continues very fav for driving, and the men are getting on briskly here; the ground, however, required being. There is yet no change in Jenkins's cross-cut. The south lode, going we the main cross-cut, continues large and kindly, and appears to be diverging a lift

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, June 21: Hitchins's Engine-shaft: In the 100 cast the part of the lode driving is unproductive, being composed of a mixture of capel and killaw. In the 80 cast, 5 feet of the south portion of the north part of the lode is being carried; it is composed of capel, mundle, prism, quartx, peach, and a little black oxide of copper; about 6 feet behind the present end the lode has been driven into north 3 feet, where it is of similar sharacter, but much harder. In the 66 east, west of the point of junction, the lode is 3 feet wide, and contains occasionally good stones of cre. In the rice in back of the 65 west of the unction, no lode has been taken down, where a feet, where it is of similar character, our much nature. In the ways, and one point of junction, the lote is a feet wide, and contains occasionally good stones of orce. In the rise in back of the 68, west of the junction, no lote has been taken down; where last taken down, in the stopes, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the eastern rise, in back of the 68, the lode is small, 18 inches wide, containing mundic, capel, and quartz. Homersham's shaft is down the required depth for a 100 fm. level, and a cross-cut is commenced north at this point for intersection of the lode. The shaft, which is in a very delapidated state above the 48, is being repaired to admit of connecting rods, and sking pit and other necessary work. The 100 cross-cut, at Homersham's shaft, will have to be driven some 3 fms. to intersect the south lode, when it is intended to drive west to come in under the junction as quickly as possible; it is also intended to drive west to form a communication with the 100, east of Hitchine's engine-shaft, and as there are 66 fathoms between these two latter points, it will require about seven months to communicate. The accompanying sketch shows that the 88 has to be extended some 5 fms. to meet with the north wall of the north lode, the lode at this point being large, 12 feet wide. As soon as the 88 is sufficiently advanced, a cross-cut will be driven in under the winze sunk below the 66, on the south part of the lode, when a rise will be put up, and communication made in as little time as possible.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 18: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in the 46, cast

and communication made in as little time as possible.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS,—June 18: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in the 48, cost of the engine-shart, is 18 in. wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and letting out a pretty deal of water. In the 34, cast of John's shaft, thicking below the 34, is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 too of ore per fathom, for the length of the shaft (12 ft.) In the 22, cast of John's shaft, which is the constant of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the rise in back of the 22, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the rise in back of the 22, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 18 ft. wide, unproductive. In the rise in back of the 22, cast of John's shaft, the lode is producing 1 too of ore per fathom, and saving work for tin. The stope in back of the 22, west of John's shaft, its yielding 1½ too of ore per fathom; and in the stope in bottom of the 12, cast of John's shaft, the tode is yielding 3 too of ore per fathom. The 12, cast of John's shaft, on south part of the lode, is 2 ft. wide, unproductive.

EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholis, J. Redda, June 22: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any of the ends since last report, except in the 30 north, where the lode will now yield from 8 to 10 cwts, of lead ore per fin. The pitches are yielding about the same quantity of lead they have for some time past. Our dressing and all other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, June 18: In the 30 cast the ground is favourable for

other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, June 18: In the 50 east the ground is favourable for driving; the tode is much of the same character as for some time past. The tode in the 50 west continues large, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton of copper ore per fin., and a great deal of mundic. In the 36 west the tode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of mundic, prian, and copper ore. The tode in the stopes below the 36 is 6 ft. wide, worth at present 8t. per fin. The tode in Bickle's pitch, in bottom of the 24, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8t. per fin.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, June 22: The masons are getting on with the walls of the engine-house. I expect if things go well to see them up and the roof on by the end of the present week; and immediately after I believe Mr. Mathews, the en-

neer, intends having in the engine. The water in the new engine-shaft is now pt under, and the men are making preity fair progress. The shaft is now seen 13 and 14 fathoms from surface, at which point the ground is rather here.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, June 72: There is no important charge of the cross-cut north in the 407. The 107 east is still being driven by the side of the in the cross-cut north in the 407. The 107 east is still being driven by the side of the dote in moderate ground; the ground, however, is somewhat harder: a small portion of the lode is being carried with the end, which presents very promising appearances; it is he lode for the least of the lote of t

OR PET II. NO TORRIGHT CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, June 23: The lode in the 70, west of GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, June 23: The lode in the 70, west of Hobler's shaft, is completely changed for the bester, as also the ground; although at present we have not much ore, yet I think we are near a good bunch. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 50 is just as last reported.

winze in the bottom of the \$0\$ is just as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, June 18: Copper-house shaft is sunk on the north, or flookan part of the lode, 6 mm. 8 ft. below the 200; during the week the north wall of the south part has been broken into it a place or two, which produced some splendid stones of yellow ore; it has every appearance of making a come of ore, which we shall not prove until we thoroughly cut through the lode in the 210. The lode in the 200 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 12f. per fm., the lode in this level was is producing a little yellow ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 190 east is rather improved, being now 3½ ft. wide, worth 8f. per fm.; the lode in this level west is 3 ft. wide, worth 18f. per fm. No change in the 180 west or the 160 cross-cut south.

GREAT WHEAL BURN A LANGE A WARD A LANGE A LANGE

wide, worth 151, per fm. No change in the 180 west or the 160 cross-cut south.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, June 18: Harvey's shaft has improved, and looks promising: 160e 2½, fest wide, worth 121, per fathom for tin. Offord's shar yields good work for tin. At Wheal Seymour shaft the ground is moderate—no water. At Pitalewers shaft, we have an increase of water, but hope it will not be of long continuance. The lode in the 110 west is 2 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 31, yer for the lote in the 110 cast is large and promising, and producing a little it is a few with the lote in 2½ feet wide, and worth 201, per fathom. In the 100 cast the lode, and worth 181, per fathom. In the lode in 181, per fathom. The 50 is large, worth 201, per fathom. The lode in the winze is show the 80 is large, worth 201, per fathom. The lode in the winze is show the 80 is large, worth 201, per fathom. The 50 is hitherto por. The lode in the 70 cast is 4½ feet wide, worth 81, per fathom. The 50 is hitherto por. The lode in the 70 cast is 4½ feet wide, worth 82 feet fathom and a state of the 181 feet wide worth 181 feet wide w

has been retarded this week by the fixing of the new lift, but we resurifs perfations acti
week. The clearing of the deep adit south its commence.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, June 22: Wheal Metal: The 50, driving
west of John's shaft, on Schneider's iode, is about 1 ft. wide, but poor for mineral. The
90, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 2 ft. wide, and producing
good stones of tin ore. The 60, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is anal and poor for mineral, we are of opinion that there is a portion of the lode still further
south, we shall commence a cross-cut to intersect it next week. The 80, driving west
of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is about 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, and look
promising to improve. The 100, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is
2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. The 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is
122, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 11/2 foot wide, and producing a
little tin; we expect this end to improve daily, as it is near boing under the busin of
tin that is gone down in the bottom of the 110. The lode in Metal engine-shaft in from
2 to 23/5 feet wide, a very promising lode, but poor at present. The stopes in bottom of
the 110, west of Metal engine-shaft, are worth 2001, per im,—Wheal Vor The 204, dry'
ing cast of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 201, per find
The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 2 ft. wide, and yielding
good stones of lin ore. In the wines sinking below the 236, east of Borlase's shaft, we
have not taken down any lode since the water has been in fork, but we shall commence
to-morrow; we have broken good stones of thin from the south wall. All the other parts
of the mine are much the same as last reported on. Our water is drained to bottom, and
the new wood rods and the machinery throughout the mine are working very well. We
are making good progress in buildin

wards the middle level.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, June 17: In the end of No. 2 vein, which we are driving at present, we have come to some very good ore, and from present appearance it is work
y'c ton of ore per fm.; this is produced by some simal intersections from the north. The

cro is of a strong nature, spangled with iron, and looks much better than anything we

have had in this vein before; in short, I believe we are on a good bunch of ore. No

alteration in any other part of the mine.

alteration in any other part of the mine.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, June 20: Since the last general meeting we have fixed a 10-inch plunger lift from the 60 to the 40, put in new ladder-road and sunk the shaft 7 fins.; the lode in the last 6 ft. sinking is much improved in quality, and is worth at this time 2 tons of good price ore per fin., and has every appearance of further improvement as we sink; present price for sinking 22. per fin. The 60 end weat has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft., but the main part of the lode has not yet been intersected. The ries in back of the 60 enst is looking well. The 50 east is driven 7 fms. east of the cross-course; the lode in the present end is 6 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fin. The stops in back of the 40 have produced fully 3 tons of ore per fin. 3 tons of ore per fin. at this time 4 tons of ore per fin. The other parts of the mine are looking well. I should have had 110 tons for the next sampling it the wheel had not broken down, which there was no possibility of preventing, as it was entirely worn out. Every exertion in my power shall be used to get the new wheel to work as soon as possible which I consider will be three weeks from this time, during which I shall keep the shaftmer and some others to assist about the wheel, clean the leats, repair the head welf, &c. I have set the end at West Hawkmoor to nine men, stent the month, or cut the lode, at 13.1. 10s., per fin. I shall have for the next sampling about 60 tons of good quality ore.

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trevillion, June 18: The lode in the 127 south is 2 ft. wide, and

134. 10s, per fm. I shall have for the next sampling about 60 tons of good quality or.

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trevillion, June 18: The lode in the 127 south is 2% wide, and
will yield 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 south is 2½ feet wide, yielding
9 cwts. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working in the back of this level, yielding
3 cwts. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working in the back of this level, yielding
8 cwts. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working behind this end, producing on the
3 cwts. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working behind this end, producing on the
3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 82 south is 18 in. wide, yielding
12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 82 south is 18 in. wide, yielding
13 cwts. of lead per fm. There are three stopes working in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwts. of lead per fm. We have commenced to sink our new shall also of ground in this direction, judging from the appearance of both lode and ground in the
82 end, which is improving as we drive south, and leave the slide, which for a lew
fathoms had a tendency of spliting the lode up in several parts, but they are now united,
and I hope good results will follow. Our new shalt will be sunk on the course of the
lode, consequently there is a strong probability of meeting with lead in sinking, that will
assist in paying the extra cost of the shaft, &c.

assist in paying the extra cost of the shaft, &c.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, June 21: In the 145 cross-cut south a small branch is intersected, but the main part of the lode is not yet reached. The lode in the stopes east and west of the winze in the bottom of the 145, west of cross-course, is producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 160, west of great cross-course, the men have been put to cut in further south, as there is good reason to expect another part of the lode in that direction. The lode in the 160, east of the diagonal, continues large, great characteristic continues a producing some good ore, especially in the upper part of the end, where it will perfect \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of good ore per fin. ; the eastern stope in the back of this level will produce 1 so for or per fin.; the western stope will yield 2 tons of ore per fin. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, the men in the past week have been engaged in putting in timber and scaring the level; the lode in the end is looking very promising to be productive. In the 124, east of Wall's, the lode has not been taken down. We hope to get our new boller to work, and complete the new line of rods, balance, bob, &c., together with a sinking lift for the diagonal shaft, by the end of another week.

KELLY BRAY.—8, James, Jame 18: The 115 cross-cut has been extended south

iff for the diagonal shaft, by the end of another week.

SELLY BRAY.—S. James, June 18: The 115 cross-cut has been extended south 30 fms., in which the ground is of a mineralised character; we calculate there are about 6 fms. further to drive to intersect the lode, which will occupy about two months from this time. The lode in the rise in back of the 95 cast is 2½ ft. wide, camposed of numbic, peach, and spots of ore. The lode in the 70 west is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 5½, per fon. The lode in the 56 west is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 5½, per fon. The lode in the 55 cast is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore, and is showing indications of a speedy improvement. The lode in the wince sinking in the 45 cast is 4 feet wide, and will yield 5 tons of dree per fm., worth 6½ per ton, for the length of the winze—2 fms.; the above-named winze is about 4 fms. in advance of the 55 cnd. The lode in the 45 cast is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 5 tons of dree per fm., worth 6½ per ton, for the length of the winze—2 fms.; the above-named winze is about 4 fms. in advance of the 55 cnd. The lode in the 45 cast is 2½ ft. wide, yielding occasionally stones of ore, and 55 cnd. The lode in the 45 cast is 2½ ft. wide, yielding occasionally stones of ore, and 55 cnd. The lode in the 45 cast is 2½ ft. wide, yielding occasionally stones of ore, and 55 cnd. The consecution of the per of the is about 11 ft. distant from where we have lary to cut into the above-named part occ

proceed eastward.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, June 22:—Moyle's engine-shaft is down be all about 5 fixthoms, and the ground is much the same as for some time past.

41, cast and west, there is no change, and the ground is still spare for driving. In the case, now worth about 3 tons of ore per fm.: the lode is large and very strong is the case, now worth about 3 tons of ore per fm.: the lode is large and very strong with the vugin still continuing. Rodda's stopes in the back of the 30 are at present poor, but will shortly improve. The stopes cast and west of Gray's winze are very good, and worth 6 tons of ore on the average per fm. The tribute department is looking much as usual.

much as usual.

LADY ELIZA.—Matthew Francis, June 17: I have this day, accompanied by Mr. Piercey and your local agents, visited your mines. I find no great progress has been made in the underground work since I last inspected them. The most important thing that has been done is the driving of the deep adit at Gillivelin. In this level 7 states have been driven in the direction proposed when I was last here—10° east of north. To rock in this driving has proved more than usually hard, yet the lode in the presence than anything I have yet seen in your mines. It is true it does not show as much ore as the No. I shaft, or the Gilvach-y-rhew, but there is more of the carbonate of lime, and of the character of stone that usually accompanies good deposits of ore; and I should strongly recommend that this level be carried forward with dispate, carefully keeping along the line of the lode, which should be examined by cross-cuts occasionally, if the ore does not appear in the end of the level, which it is likely to do. This trial presents more promise than I anticipated when I last saw it, notwithstanding the good ore appearing at the aurisce of the veln near the road, and I like the nature of the hard rock in the fevel better than any thing I have seen in this district. The No. I shaft has been sunk 5 mas, but the lode has not been driven upon southward under the ore ground seen near the surface; until this is done the value of this trial candot be ascertained; the cost to accomplish the work will be about 60. The quantity of water

III. per fm. The 72, to drive east of Miners' shaft, by two men, at 10f. per fm. The winze to sink under the 122, by six men, at 9f. per fm.

NORTH BULLER.—I have much pleasure in statirig that the lode in the 50 east is increasing in size, with an improved appearance. In the 65 west no change to notice. The 78 is yielding good stones of ore. In the 85 the lode is large, with atones of ore. In the shaft sinking below the 85 the ground is favourable, and in the coming week we hope to fix the lift to the bottom of the shaft—the 88.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—W. Thomas, J. Pauli, June 22: We are driving on the part of the lode in the castern end from Yivian's shaft, about 4 ft. wide, composed of capet, gesan, and branches of silver ore. All the other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported on.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, June 18: Eales's shaft is now down to an 84 fm. level; we have about 3 ft. more to sink for a fork before we commence to divide the shaft and bring down the skip-road; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, if ft. of the south part is intermixed with stains of black and crystallised ore, but not to value. The 72 is driving west of Eales's by four men, at 27. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of peach, soft spar, and iron—unproductive. In the 36, west of Eales's shaft, we have discontinued the driving of the cross-cut south, and yesterday commenced the driving of this level on the lode west; I have not yet fixed the price per fm., as we have about 4 ft. of the lode to take down from the north side, back from the present end, which will be done on or about Thursday next. At Hunt's shaft, sinking under surface by nine men, at 171 per fm., the ground is without alteration. Next week we intend to commence enting ground for bearers and cistern, and fix the plunger-lift, bring down the pumping-rod, &c., about 50 fms. from ourface.

about Thursday next. At Hunt's shaft, sinking under surface by nine men, at 17t, per fan, the ground is without alteration. Next week we intend to commence cutting ground for bearers and cistern, and fix the plunger-lift, bring down the pumping-rod, &c., about 30 fms. from surface.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—John Muffett, June 20: We were expecting to have the adit and mine all cleared before this, but there has been considerably more work to do than we anticipated, the adit not having been cleared for more than 50 years, besides men working on the lodes on tribute, who filled every place they could. The shaft which we have been clearing is 30 fms. deep, and is on a lode through old men's workings, which we found very troublesome; however, the worst is now over, as we have got almost into the mine, and shall soon be able to let places to men, and raise tin. We have let the place on tribute to two men, and expect to let more soon. We have purchased a horse-whim, which we shall have on the mine to-day.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, June 17: We have cut the south lode in the western cross-cut at the castern mine; the size we cannot say: where cut into there has been good work broken. The latter lode, where intersected, is 15 fms. 4 fs. south of the first one intersected; this is a good discovery; when taken down you shall be advised of particulars.

— J. Richards, June 23: Murchison's Engine-Shaft: I beg to inform you that in the 52 west, take the lode is 4 feet wide, containing quartz, mundic, peach, capel, and stoness of ore. In the 52 west, and west of Gorman's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 1½ to 15 west, east of Broch's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 1½ to more over fathom. In Friend's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is improved, and is worth 3½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 30 west of Broch's cross-cut, on the sint south lode, the lode is improved, and is worth 3½ ton of ore per fathom. The six may be expected. In the 42, west of Gorman's

Sins and dressing-foors.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill, P. Rich, June 20: The lode in Kendall's shaft, sinking below the 64, is much the same as last reported. In the 54, driving east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, at present poor; judging from the level above, we may expect an improvement in this end shortly. We have resumed the driving of the 24, east of Kendall's shaft, on the south part of Kendall's lode; the lode is 3 feet wide, at present unproductive. In the adit, east of Treffry's shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, containing spots of copper ore; the character of this lode is very much improved; we are now about 5 feet in the killas. In sinking Treffry's shaft below the adit, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing occasionally stones of copper ore; we have asspended the driving of the adit end north, on Kendall's lode, for the present, we have 3 tons of the ready for the market, and about 12 or 15 tons of copper ore dressing. The other parts of the mine are much as usual,

REDMOOR.—Thes. Taylor, June 20: During the past month we have driven the 60 east, on Kelly Bray' lode, I fin. 6 fl., the lode is large, and containing some good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value: we are now within a few fathoms of our boundry; therefore, this end is for the present suspended. We have also driven the 80 east, on the count-houses shaft lode, 4 fins., the lode is about 1½ fl. wishe, containing some ore, peach, and quartz; set to two men, at 81. 10s. per fathom. In the 80 wext on Kelly Bray lode, we have driven 2½ fins.; the lode in the present end is about 12 fl. wishe, chiefly composed of prian, quartz, and mundic; from the appearance of the ground in the present end, I expect we are near another lead branch or cross-course. We have also driven the 90 cross-cut south 4 fathoms; near the present end we cut a branch of spar and peach, spotted with yellow copper ore, but not sufficient to drive on: we purpose to drive this cross-cut 6 fl. more, which will fairly prove this piece of ground; if unproductive, to sink a winse in bottom of the 80, near the lead lode, where the tributers have worked down about 4 fins.; this winze would be necessary for a ladder-road to the 100, as well as prove the ground; in all probability the water will be in fire fat that level within a short time. The 132 south, at Holmbush Mine, is letting out a deal more water than usual. We have also commenced a winze in bottom of the 70, on Goodman's lode; the lode in the bottom is worth about 1 ton per fathom; set to four men, at 8; per fathom. During the past month we have raised about 4 tons of No. 1, and 2 tons of No. 2, lead ore. We have now about 13 tons of copper ore.

RHITON CASTLE—S. Morris. June 23: We are progressing very satisfactorily with the building, and are busy in the crection of the engine. The lodes are all proved to be a continuation of the Bog Mine, where they have made some valuable discoveries recently, and which will be intersected from the 35. This mine is considered to be one of the most met

await folicy in derivage is in a hard, compact grawancke formation, consequently our progress is slow. In the 30, north of engine-shaft, there is no change of importance since string-day. Nothing new in the tribute department for some time past. Our dreading control of the string-day. Nothing new in the tribute department for some time past. Our dreading is control to the string-day. Nothing new in the tribute department for some time is no alteration in any part of the mine worthy of communication.

SOUTH CARN SREA.—T. Glanville, June 22: There is nothing new in the mine to report on this week.

SOUTH CHIPFUID UNITED.—Captain Pope, June 23: The engine-shaft is down 21 actions below acid, and we have commenced driving south towards the lode (Xo. 6).

SOUTH CHEWYER.—J. Debridge, E. Chipwin, June 13: At the new south shaft the ground is good for sinking: we expect from the appearance of the ground and the rich and good for sinking: we expect from the appearance of the ground and the rich cold is 12% ft. wide, worth 101, per fathom. In the 9t west the lode is worth 34, per the lode is 24% ft. wide, worth 102, per fathom. Tribute much as usual. SOUTH CHEWYER.—J. Dollings. E. Chipwin, June 18: At the new south shaft the ground is good for sinking: we expect from the appearance of the ground and the rich lode is 24% ft. wide, worth 102, per fathom. Tribute much as usual. SOUTH HOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOIS.—W. Roberts, June 29: The lode is 26% ft. wide, and to the wines the lode is 24% ft. wide, worth 102, per fathom. Tribute much cause the proints of operation on are as follows:—Driving the 70 cross-cut south, by xk me, at 77, per fin.; rising in the 70 weat, by two men, at 45. Rob. per fin.; driving the 80 cross-cut south post for the many the province of the pr

TREGARDOCK.—J. Goldsworthy, June 23: The new rise, in back of the deep adit, is communicated with the shaft, and the latter is in course of being squared down, and otherwise made complete as a drawing-shaft, which will occupy three or four weeks to do. All the men of the mine are engaged on this work; and when completed I shall set the backs to be stoped.

oo. All the men of the mine are engaged on this work; and when completed I shall set the backs to be stoped.

TRETOIL AND MESSER.—R. Rich, June 23: The driving of the 24 west is resumed; the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, has been rather disordered for about 6 ft.; it is now producing good work—yellow one, red oxide, and green carbonate; there is every prospect of its soon being as productive as heretofore. The sinking of the winze, which was commenced near the end, is supended for a short time until the level is extended a few fathoms further west; there is a very promising lode indeed going down below this level. The 20 ton parcel for sale, on the 30th inst., was broken in driving its level a few fathoms, and in sinking below this level. The deep adit is not yet down far enough to reach the ore seen in the levels above; we doubt if the level is being driven on the main part of the lode: a cross-cut is being driven to prove it. A plat is being cut at the bottom of the new shaft at this level; as soon as this is completed a cross-cut will be driven north to cut the Tretoil lode, which is whole to surface, 60 fms. east of the tributers' old workings in Tretoil. I consider our chances of success in this direction are very great. At the 20, west of Edwards's ahaft, a cross-cut is being continued south to cut Mine Park lode—the same lode the ore is now being raised on further east. The stratum is of a very congenial character for the production of mineral; we consider we have but a few more fathoms to drive to cut this lode. We shall connect the flatrods to Michell's shaft this week, and commence to drait below the 90. The Tretoil to start this engine in a month, sooner if possible.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, June 21: The engine-shaft is down 3 fms., the start this ready and the production of the shaft is soon and the part of the production of mineral; we consider to the production of min

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, June 21: The engine-shaft is down 3 fms. I foot below the 90. It would have been a little deeper but for the breakaze of the bucket-rod; it is, however, again repaired, and the water will soon be in fork. The new shaft in the north ground is timbered and secured 3 fms. below the surface.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, June 18: We are still cutting strings, or leads, in driving the level, but have not yet met with a vein.

ing the level, but have not yet met with a vein.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, June 22: The 48 west of, and the adit or it rannway driving to, the engine-shart, are progressing satisfactorily. In the former the lode is about the same in width and value as reported last week; the latter at the usual rate of about 3 ms. per week. Our sa uptiles will this dry weather last must be small. "We commenced burning to-day, but the bulk of our pile for the burning-house cati

has been augmented bet very little during the last fortnight, as we are not stamping above 1 or 1½ tons of stuff per week for want of water. I hope it will rain very scon, as we have easure room enough to contain the stuff prepared for the stamps.

VALE OF TOWT.—A. Waters, S. Harper, June 21: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, the ground is develoable for progress; no clausor in the character of the wide, barytes and gossan, with stones of lead ore, but not to value. We have suspended the 70, south of this shaft, and put the men to rice in back of the 60, against Mari shaft. The 60, north of Clay's shaft, is communicated with the level driven seath from Bondrich 70, south of this shaft, and are turning the level in the direction named, and that have a strong lode again in a day or two. In the 30, south of said shaft, the lode is about 51 in. wide, barytes and lead ore—as wing work. We are making god progress in cutting the shaft present a little disordered; we are suring the level in the direction named, and thin have a strong lode again in a day or two. In the 30, south of said shaft, the lode is about 55 ft. wide, worth 18 cwts, of lead ore per fin, and improving sod progress in cutting the history and the study of the best of the country, which the later part of next week. A get to commone similar the shaft below this level by the later part of next week. A get to commone similar the shaft below this level by the later part of next week.

Sp. ft. wide, worth 18 cwts, of lead ore per fin, and improving as we go down. We are carrying both walls of the lode, and are sinking perpendicular; a telling fisture, for the other is a strong the stamp of the strong the best of the country, which the later part is the strong the best of the country, which the stope in back of this level, north of No. I wines, the bridge of the country of the wines. I want to the strong the strong

on the 3d inst, realised 1884. There is an advance in the price of our mundle, which we hope will consistently increase our late returns. We have ordered the tributers every will be about 490. Ites than it would have been if the men had not been engaged at the apstan. We have sampled 9 tons of copper ore, and have about 59 tons of mundle broken and at surface.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—H. Harvey, June 22: We have completed the winze-plat, and the men are now engaged in sinking the winze, which is sunk 2 fms. below th 40, out the men are now engaged in sinking the winze, which is sunk 2 fms. below th 40, out the western lock, which is 15 ff, wide, producing aving work for lead and the men, at 30-p, per fathore, and 50-per fon for blends. The 40 north to clear and secure by two men, 4 fms., at 18-s, per fan for blends. The 40 north to clear and secure by two men, 4 fms., at 18-s, per fan for blends. The 40 north to 50, north of the blad, pitch in back of this level, on the western lock, by two men, at 12-p, per ton for blends. The 40 north of the 18-d, pitch in back of this level, on the same lode, at 55-per ton for lead.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, June 21: At Windstow engine-shaft the sampmen have nearly completed the skip-road to the bottom of the shaft. In the winze cust of the shaft the lock, or outh part on which we are sinking, is 3 feet wide, proteining full 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in back of the 50 produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. It is early to say how much we shall sample on the 29th inst., but I think it will be about 30 tons.

WHEAL AMERY.—H. Harvey, June 22: Since my last the men have been engaged in cutting a small plat at the shaft to deposit the stuff in before drawn to surface. The attribute of flocks, by for men, at 3s. 6t, per fms. 4 ms. 4

has greatly increased in this shaft, rendering the work troublescens and costly, but I should still recommend the trial, as at first intended. At Gilwach-y-flew nothing can be effectually done without a small water-wheel. I should by this means propose to sink to 20 fms. under the adit. I will prepare drawings and an estimate of such a machinery and underground work I satimate at should 300s.; 250s. will, I calculate, drive up the deep adit under the ore seen in the road; this, with 600 for carrying out the trial at No. I shaft, will make 610s. These trials, in my opinion, will develope the best points under the ore seen at your different grants; and I advise you to proceed with them at your convenience, as I expect they will be more conductive to your interest than any other trials that can be made on your mines.

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, June 18: The lode in the adit end is composed principally of gossan and mundic, with spots of black oxide of cooper. The bore-hole in the bottom of the new shaft has been put down a fms.; the bard quartz vains use with this week bare been frequently difficult to get through. This boring has been carried on by one miner and two labourers, and will you for come the present time by one miner and three labourers, when once we can calculate quarts vains we shall be mabide to be one seedily. NETHER HEARTH.—William Vipond, June 18: The stope on the Sun string east is looking rathor bester than it has done for some good samples of ore.

NEW WHEAL VADDON —P. Floyd: At the 12, driving west of Mildrum's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 65 per fm., and driving at 35. In the 12 west, same level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 65 per fm., and driving at 35. In the 12 west, same level, the lode is 40 wide, with space of cooper, of a very promising appearance. The lode in the 13 driving west of said shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for this driving at 20s, per fathorn. On the whole, our prospects are looking cheering.

NEW WHEAL VADDON —P. Floyd: at the 12 driving west of Mildrum's

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two montas from this time. In the 25, east and west from Brings a shall, the lost continues to open out tribute ground. There is no change to notice in any other part.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Carthew, June 18: In the last month we have sunk the engine-shaft 7 ft. 3 in. below the 34; the shaft is nearly all in granite, and hard for sinking. The 94 north is extended for the month 18 ft. 5 in.; the lode is 18 in. wide, with copper ore that will pay for driving: we expect in a few fathoms driving to cut a good run of ore ground in this end. The 32 north is extended for the month 26 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 10 value. We have set a new winze below this level, 20 fms. north of No. 1 will be set of the control of the of the

other change worthy of remark.

PENRALT.—Capt. Jenkins, June 21: The stopes on Bob's and the lode continue equally as good as last reported. The men in the stope brought up a fine piece of solid loor 12 pounds weight, which if you like I will send you up. We are so crowded with the ore broken that I have been obliged to take some of the men to get on with the klins and dreasing-floors.

in about two months from this tin ng in this part of the mine, when raising a fair quantity of tinstuff.

wheal Harriest — S. Williams, June 18: The main lode in the 100 end east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the main lode in the 100 end west is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the main lode in the 100 end west is 1 ft. wide, producing a great deal of mundic, with stones of copper and tin ores. The main lode in the 50 end east is from 1½ so 2 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of copper ore per ton; this is at present a very promising branch of ore. The lode in the 74 end east is poor. The main lode in the deep with end east is worth for copper ore 121, per fm. The stopes on the calcuter lode above the 50 are worth about 121, per fm. The stopes on the main lode below the 74 are worth 104, per fathom. The stope in back of the deep adit level is worth 60 per fathors.

with 64. For althon.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, June 23: In the 67 north the ground is much as same for driving as the last few fathoms: we have not cut any more lode as yet. the 67 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, or more promising character for mineral. In the 6, east of Nicholis's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, ground appearing to be disordered: a have not got into the granite as yet, but expect to shortly, which we think would have an alteration for the better. In the 42, east of Nicholis's shaft, the lode is large, at yielding occasionally stones of copper ore. In the 30, north of Nicholis's shaft, the set is 2 ft. wide and or. In the 42 south the ground is still hard for driving. In the tribute pitches no terration since last reported.

alteration since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, T. Grenfell: Smith's engine-shaft is sank 8 fms. 4 ft. 6 tn. under the 152; the lode in the 152, north of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6. par fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm. In the 142 north the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 140 per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 140. per fm. In the 132, north of Chippindale's is shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 74, per fm. The 129, north of Chippindale's, is suspended for the present.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaftmen are still engaged in rising in the back of the 152. The lode, in the 142, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 8.1 per fm.; in the same level north we are still driving in killas by the side of the lode. The lode in the 130 scanth 3 ft. wide, worth 8.1 per fm. In the 107 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4.1 per fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as when last reported.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—Richard Williams. J. Williams June 20. At the boundary.

41. yer fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as when last reported.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—Richard Williams, J. Williams, June 20: At the boundary degine-shaft the shaftmen have commenced sinking with all speed under the 123: the ground in the bottom of said shaft is favourable, and the water greatly abated, we hope so make good progress to the next level. In the 123, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is improving, and looking kindly for further improvement, worth 71. per fm. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is looking well, worth 261. per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 181, per fm. There is no change to notice in the 103 cross-cut, south-east of the same level, east of shaft on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 131, per fm. In the 83 cross-cut, south-east of the same shaft, we have cut several branches containing tin, but not a value, we consider the main branch still before us. The stope in the bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 71. per fm.

WHEAL UNITY.—W. H. Reyrolds, June 18: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is small,

73, east of the same shaft, on Alien's branch, is worth 71. per fm.

WHEAL UNITY.—W.H. Reyrolds, June 18: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is small but in the eastern end of shaft its yielding good work for copper, and worth from 55. to 61. per fm. The lode in the 55 eas: is squeezed up by a hard floor of quartz, and is a little disordered at present, but from appearances will soon improve again. The men in the eagine-shaft are making good progress, and in two months we shall see the lode at the 30. The ground is favourable for deposits of copper; and we appear to be below the run of the stratum of iron stained clay-slate.

WHITFORD.—W. Sandee, June 22: The bottom of our engine-shaft is still in those unsettled beds of spar, mixed with salphur, shale, &c., but letting out more water, and strongly indicating our near approach to the lode. I expect in another 3 to 4 ft. sinking we shall take the lode in the shaft.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—P. SALMON, Glasgow: Valves for pumps and other uses.—W. H. Domman, Old Broad-street, Cas. Cowper, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane: Traction and locomotive engines.—T. Greensmillers, Little Tichheld: treet, London: Purifying gas, and obtaining ammoniacal and other salts.—G. J. Farner, Hirmingham, G. B. Hardy, Brompton: Stair rods and eyes or sockets, which are also applicable for other purposes.—F. Prus, Haverstock-hill: Treatment of hydro-carbons.—M. H. Picctoffo, Finsbury-circus: Apparatos for producing or obtaining motive power.—J. Janes, Lambeth: Obtaining and applying motive power,—F. de Brachesoad, Paris: Generating steam, and in apparaties for obtaining power and in generating steam for other purposes.—B. Baton, Birmingham: Apparatus or machinery for raising metals.—H. L. Consett, Inch-hore, Dublin. Improvements in rails, and in the permanent way of railways, part of such improvements being applicable to common roads.—J. Dixon, Bishopwearmouth: Pudding steel.—C. H. Warino, Neath Abbey: Safety-lamps.—F. Adams, Somerville, U.S.: Casting cylinders and tables.—M. C. Durtay, Firminy Loire, France: Generating anhydrous steam, and in apparatus/employed therein and connected therewith.

OBTAINING MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. B. Predavalle, Hart-street, proposes the combination of certain mechanical means in connection with a pseudiar property of fluids observable in the "hydrostatic pardax" for the purpose of producing or obtaining motive-power. According to this invention motive-power is produced by the vertical pressure of a column of fluid alternately cut off and restored. For this purpose a column of fluid alternately cut off and restored. For this purpose a column of fluid is caused to exert vertical pressure on a body of fluid contained in a vessel of larger base than the diameter of the column, means being provided for alternately and instantaneously cutting off and restoring such pressure for neutralising the pressure on the side opposite to that on which motion is to be primarily produced, and for returning the vessel after having been acted on to its original position to receive a fresh impulse. In one arrangement he employs a vessel consisting of two separate parts (kept in contact), and fixes vertically thereto a pipe or tube which communicates with the interior off the vessel, and which he fills with fluid so as to obtain a pressure in the vessel qual to the weight of a column having the diameter of the vessel, interior and the height of the pipe. The bottom of the vessel is connected by a shaft or otherwise to one end of a beam or lever, to the other end of which, and at an equal distance from the centre, is connected another apparatus (or pipe and vessel) in every respect similar to the preceding. To each pipe near its junction with its respective vessel is fitted a cock or valve, which cocks or valves may be acted on by the motion of the machine itself, and are so arranged as to open and shat altarnately, so that when one is open the column of fluid will instantly act on the vessel in connection with it, and by its pressure force it down, and with it the end of the beaun, while the other vessel having its cock or valves that has no other pressure than its owen absolute weight, and als con OBTAINING MOTIVE-POWER.-Mr. B. Predavalle, Hart-street, propos

at CLEEFERS.—Mr. J. Samuel, Great George-street, S.W., ha
nted an improvement upon his patent of April, 1850. It consists in constructing th
ers in a hollow semi-spherical, or semi-spheroidal, hexagonal, or other polygona
or form pertaining to any such figures, with a straight-sided or with an angular
trough formed therein or thereon, in such a manner that by the aid of blocks or
se of wood the rail may be supported clear of the bottom of the trough. The sleepway be plain or corrugated, and are intended when laid to be packed or filled on the
o with ballist. They are made of cast-iron, and may be made by stamping or
improved mode of manufacture. RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—Mr. J. Samuel, Great George-street, S.W., has tented an improvement upon his patent of April, 1850. It consists in constructing the

STEEL AND IRON WIRE .- According to Mr. Cocker, of Sheffield, it is an improvement upon the existing practice of manufacturing wire, sheets, and strips steel, to immerse such wire, sheets, or strips, when taken heated from the anneali pot, in hot water, hot lime and water, or oil or other liquid in a heated state. By the means exidation is to a great extent prevented, the articles are more easily and effectually cleaned, and they are in a better state for being drawn or rolled.

STEAM-BOILERS.-Mr. J. A. Hopkinson, Huddersfield, has patented an ivention which relates to a peculiar arrangement of tubes, or chambers, within these of bollers, and consists in connecting one end to the upper and the other to the lower of such flues, the intervening portions being colled or curved in a spiral, 2g. zag., other form. For the attaching of the said tubes, or other tubes, to bollers, he applies mical hoop of copper, or other suitable material, to the tube, which hoop is drawn into a sperture of the boller-plate by a nut screwed upon the end of the tube.

Twisting Machinery.-Messrs. Durand and Pradel have patented (as munication to Mr. Henry, Fleet-street) a twisting apparatus, in which the tid from bobbins set on a revolving spindle through holes in a twisting guide ween regulating rollers, and thence wound round on a reel or roller. A self-gement stops any one or the spindles and reels (where there are several ine) without interfering with the others, by the action of centrifugal forcible thread-guide, in case of the thread breaking.

LUTETIA METAL.-Messrs. Deschamps and Quinche, Paris, propose new metallic compound, to be obtained as follows:—They combine Lake Superior copper (26 4-5 lbs. Troy of copper) with 4 lbs. of zinc, 12 4-5 ozs. of nickel, and 19½ dwts. or silver. Having melted the copper and nickel together, they add the silver, and lastly the zinc. After well stirring them together, they pour them into ingots ready for use.

TEMPERING STEEL TOOLS.-Mr. W. Clemson, of East Woburn, Mas suchusetts, in a communication to the Scientific American, points out some of the causes of steel tools being rendered rotten in the course of manufacture. He remarks that steel workers are careful not to overheat the tool they are tempering, but forget that a repetition of moderate beats without hammering, or a prolonged heat, as in annealing, will leave the steal without body—not britle, but rotten. It is erroneously supposed by many that some sort of virtue is imparted to steel by hardening it in specific baths. With the exception of flex and sheet steel, clear water is the best hardening medium for about all kinds of tools. If the tool be slender, the water should be heated to about 100° Fah. to prevent warping. Forged tools have their surfaces brightened, to remove the before heating; they will then harden at a low heat, and more regularly, and, as a sequence, will not be so liable to warp. For sheet steel, and small delicate tools Clemen recommends a bath of 1 gallon of fish oil and 1 lb. of resin, made warm for which he says is as good, or better, than a more mysterious compound.

IRON SHIPBUILDING .- The accident to the Edinburgh steamer is IRON SHIPBUILDING.—The accident to the Edinburgh steamer is only another convincing proof that our iron ships are not constructed in accordance with the advancement of science; had she been so, the fatigue and fright her passengers received would have been obviated, from the simple fact that a vital part of the ship could not have received injury. Our correspondent, fir. John Clare, says that ships carrying passengers and mails ought to be constructed on life-preserving principles, and that no vessel should be allowed to carry passengers that is not so constructed. Lloyd's rules are no grazantee for either seaworthiness or efficiency in the mechanical construction; and so long as insurances can be effected at a rate of premium pro rate as the risk is increased by inefficient structure, and this based upon Lloyd's register, measuring the life of a ship by a grade of years, but all put together in the one way, we cannot possibly expect a decrease of the daily losses that are recorded in Lloyd's List of iron vessels. Mr. Clare says most of the losses of from vessels have arisen from mal-mechanical construction, and that the increased consumption of metal for shipbuilding purposes has been interfered with purely from the prejudicial effects of its capabilities not having been put limb of "mechanical position." Mr. Clare further says, the only way that efficient ship-fulding in metal can be brought up to perfection is a Government standard to be laid dean for construction, and marine insurances on the buils of ships abolished; then the perils of the deep will be reduced, and not till then will marine travelling become as sate ed, and not till then will marine travelling be wrought up to.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS-FOUR £5 PREMIUMS.

ome gentlemen, interested in the Working of Coal in the United STATES, are anxious to obtain and disseminate reliable information as to the most efficient and economical system of working practised in the Collieries of Lancashire, Newcastle, South Wales, and Scotland, with particulars of the most approved Machinery and Implements employed, their makers, price, &c.; they, therefore, offer a PREMIUM OF FIVE POUNDS for Paper containing the most complete information. It is proposed that a general description of some large Colliery in each district be given, with the system of management pursued, number of men employed (classified), pariculars of machinery, tools, makers' names, price, &c. The papers to be forwarded to the Mining Journal, in which one or more, as may be decided upon, shall be published, and 5l. be given to the author of the most approved from each district. Careful arrangements will be made, in order that the selection of papers for the prizes may be rendered satisfactory.

We are now enabled to publish a list of the gentlemen who have consented to act as judges of the papers forwarded from the several districts in competition for the premiums offered, and may congratulate those intending to compete upon the certainty of impartiality which the names of the judges guarantee. That all may have an equal chance of success, we repeat, that although the requirements of the papers are such that none but practical men should write, the papers are intended for owners of coal properties, and not for the instruction of practical colliers. The papers should contain such general information as ought to be possessed by the said proprietors of coal lands, to enable them to act judiciously in the selection of men and machinery, and to ascertain the amount of capital required. The papers will be nery, and to ascertain the amount of capital required. The papers will be submitted to the following gentlemen, to decide upon the most praiseworthy:

FOR THE SOUTH WALES DISTRICT LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., Government Inspector of Coal Mines for Monouthshire, Gloucestershire, &c.

THOMAS EVANS, Esq., Government Inspector of Coal Mines for Glamor anshire and South Wales.

HANDEL COSSHAM, Esq., F.G.S., Shortwood Lodge, near Bristol.

FOR THE NORTH COUNTRY DISTRICT MATTHIAS DUNN, Esq., Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the

Northern District. JOHN JOB ATKINSON, Esq., Government Inspector of Coal Mines for

he South Durham District. FOR THE SCOTLAND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq., Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the Western Division of Scotland.

FOR THE LANCASHIRE DISTRICT. JOSEPH DICKINSON, Esq., Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the

Manchester District. WILLIAM PEACE, Esq., F.G.S., Haigh Colliery, Wigan.

WILLIAM PEACE, Esq., F.G.S., Haigh Colliery, Wigan.

All persons intending to compete for the premiums must forward their papers, under cover, to the Editor of the MINING JOURNAL before Saturday, July 30. One side only of the paper must be written upon, and each contribution must be distinguished by a motto—a corresponding motto, and the real name of the writer being enclosed in a sealed envelope and forwarded with it. The names of the successful competitors alone will be published, and the closed envelopes will not be opened until after the premiums are awarded. The four papers pronounced by the judges to be the most commendable will be published in one or more Supplements to the MINING JOURNAL, and the premiums will be forwarded to those entitled to them immediately on the awards being made.

THE COAL TRADE.

Those pretending that Lord Derby's Government declined giving a decisive answer to the enquiry as to whether coal would or would not be considered contraband of war, have had an excellent opportunity within the last few days for venting their rage, but we cannot see that their arguments are of any considerable importance, either in a political or commercial point of view; although we are ready to admit that, had the declaration that coal would be regarded as contraband of war emanated from France, it would have been a different matter. Her Majesty's late Ministers are aboved with designed the present matter. France, it would have been a different matter. Her Majesty's late Ministry are charged with designedly putting forward statements calculated to favour Austria, and this solely upon the supposition that it was known in Downing-street, within two days after the proclamation in the Austrian Official Gazette, the precise articles declared contraband; and it is asked, if the framers of Her Majesty's proclamation were cognisant of the Austrian declaration, why did they not state that one of the belligerents had already declared coal to be contraband, and thereby quard Her Majesty's ready declared coal to be contraband, and thereby guard Her Majesty's subjects from the danger of trafficking in so dubious a merchandise? All this appears very plausible to the casual or interested reader, but when this appears very plausible to the casual or interested reader, but when the whole question is impartially considered it becomes apparent that the entire argument is but a shield to cover a retreat. The speculators, who intended the rumour to influence the market, have been disappointed, and are at a loss for some excuse to make it appear that their motives were of the most praiseworthy character. If it were known to the English Government that Austria would consider coal contraband, what good could the publication of the fact have done to the coal trade? Austria was powerless to seize; France would not; and our trade in coal with Austria has always been insignificant. With these facts before us, we repeat that, so far as its effects upon the coal trade are concerned, whether Austria considered coal contraband of war or not was quite immaterial. tria considered coal contraband of war or not was quite immaterial.

Of far more importance, however, than the contraband of war question is a circular issued by Count de Maricourt, the French Consul at Newcastle, to collieries upon the list approved for supplying coals to the French steam navy. It states that the Minister of the Imperial Marine, desiring to obtain the best possible guarantee for the quality and proper screening of the coals furnished to his department, His Excellency has decided that for the future preference will be given to those collieries of which the produce the future preference will be given to those collieries of which the produce

the future preference will be given to those collieries of which the produce contains the least quantity of small; and that the names of the mines of which the coals give rise to complaints, either on the subject of quality or the proportion of small, will be struck off the list of the French Marine. In the London Coal Market there has been a continued dulness, although a fair clearance has been effected, and in some cases an advance of 3d. per ton has been obtained on house qualities; Hartley's are flat, and manufacturers' steady. On Monday 52 ships were at market, 27 of which were sold, 16 went to supply gas contracts, and 9 remained unsold. On Wednesday 42 ships were at market, 16 were sold, 11 went to supply gas contracts, and 15 remained on hand. Yesterday there were 62 ships at market, of which 20 were sold, 27 went to supply gas contracts, and 15 remained on hand.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH COAL.—Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, in their Monthly Circular, state that the total quantity of coal exported from British ports from Jan. to May inclusive, was 2,452,637 tons, being an increase of 105,337 tons, as compared with the same period in 1858. In the month of May the coal exported was 667,469 tons, which was an increase of of May the coal exported was 567,465 tons, which was an increase of 24,036 tons as compared with the same month in 1858. Of the 667,489 tons the Northern ports exported 400,420 tons, showing, as compared with the corresponding period in 1858, an increase of 7143 tons; the Yorkshire ports, 27,172 tons—increase, 1689 tons; Liverpool, 46,756—decrease, 16,291 tons; Severn ports, 143,886—increase, 27,047; Scotch ports, 49,255—increase, 4455 tons.

Distribution of Coal.—A novel application of hydrogen gas to various purposes in the arts was provisionally specified by M. Bruère, of Paris. The invention consists in applying hydrogen gas in the presence of heat to various substances as a reducing or purifying agent, while such substances are undergoing the process of distillation or reduction. It is intended, chiefly, to apply the invention to coal and other carbonaceous matters that are susceptible of being, or are usually, operated upon in retorts for the purposes of distillation. Minerals and ores may also be advantageously operated upon in the presence of hydrogen, which should be passed in a state of gas through the mass in distilling coal if for the purpose of producing illuminating gas; it will be found that by introducing a current of hydrogen gas into the retorts gas of far superior illuminating power to that produced by the ordinary means will be obtained. Hydrogen gas will also be found useful in reducing ores by passing the gas through the mass while it is in a heated state; by this means the reducing operation is carried on with more than ordinary energy, and the gas by combining with some of the impurities, such as sulphur, will more appeally eliminate them. It will be understood by chemitas that this energetic reducing and parifying power of pure hydrogen will render its application to the treatment of a variety of substances very advantageous.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, June 24, 1859,

	BRASS. Per 15
COPPER. £ s. d.	Sheets 101/d.~111/d.
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 134-0 1 2	Wire 10 d.
ditto tubes , 0 1 214-0 1 21/4	Tubes 12441244.
Sheathing & bolts 0 1 0 0 1 14-0 1 014	
	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
Old (Exchange) " 0 0 101/2-	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 18 10 0
Best selectedp. ton 110 10 0	, (hammered). 19 10 0
Tough cake n 107 10 0	Ditto, in faggots 21 10 0-22 0 a
Tile 107 10 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 4
South American ,, 100 0 0-103 0 0	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.	spindle 30 0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London . 7 0 0	QUICKSILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
Ditto, to arrive 6 7 6- 6 10 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Nail rods 7 10 0	Foreign 18 17 6-19 0 0
Siafford, in London 8 0 0-9 0 0	To arrive 19 0 0-
Bars ditto 8 5 0- 9 10 0	
Hoops ditto 9 0 0- 9 15 0	ZING,
Sheets, single 9 0 0-10 10 0	In sheets 25 0 0
Pig. No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0- 4 15 0	TIN.
Refined metal, ditto 4 10 0- 5 5 0	English, blocks125 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 5 15 0-6 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)126 0 0-
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 12 6-7 0 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, railway ditto 5 15 0- 6 0 0	Banca(nom.)132 0 0-133 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London. 13 10 0-16 0 0	Straits , 128 0 0-129 0 0
In stock to arrive 12 5 0	
Pig. No. 1, in Clyde 2 8 0- 2 10 0	TIN-PLATES.*
Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees 2 10 0- 2 11 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 11 0- 1 13 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees 2 8 6- 2 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality 1 17 0- 1 19 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 6- 3 12 6	IC Ditto 2d quality 1 9 0- 1 10 6
Weish Forge Pig	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 15 0- 1 16 6
	IC Coke , 1 50-1 66
LEAD.	IX Ditto " 1 11 0
English Pig 23 0 0-23 10 0	Canada platesp. ton 10 0 to 18 to 0
Ditto sheet 23 15 0	In London ; 20s. less at the are
Ditto red lead 24 5 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing
Ditto white 30 0 0	Yndian Chancoal Dies)
Ditto patent shot 26 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs - 6 10 0
Spanish 22 10 0	in London)
* At the works, Is.	to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS .- The position of the metals generally is much about the same as previously reported; the demand, however, appears to have somewhat slackened, and our market, although steady in quotations, is anything

but active.

COPPER.—Smelters report a slightly improved enquiry; more orden, but for small quantities, the unsettled feeling still existing with regard to future prices causing buyers to purchase sparingly. In the absence of orders from abroad, merchants decline to effect contracts, however favour-

ders from abroad, merchants decline to effect contracts, however favourable the terms offered. Holders of foreign are still firm, and several good offers for Burra Burra have been declined.

Inox.—Rails are dull: merchant bars have been in better request at a duced rates. Some few sales have taken place at 64, f.o.b. in Liverpool. Staffordshire descriptions continue to be firmly upheld at former quotation. Swedes bars are more freely offered. Scotch pigs have receded to 47s. fd., seed on the first bar Glusgow.

Lead.—The market is without animation; but as supplies have rather diminished, smelters are enabled to maintain last week's rates.

diminished, smelters are enabled to maintain last week's rates.

SPELTER.—There has not been so much doing, and a slight concession has been acceded to. The lowest price announced is 181. 17s. 6d., at which 50 tons were sold yesterday. To-day no sales are made known.

TIN.—In English there is no change in fixed rates, and some improvement has taken place in the demand. Foreign is also in better request; stocks of Banca here are slight, and sellers are indisposed to accept less than 1331. Quotations from Holland continuing high, 77f. being the lowest price stated, equivalent to about 1341. here, will doubtless enable holders to maintain prices. Straits is in better demand, at 1281.

to maintain prices. Straits is in better demand, at 128/.
PLATES.—The market has not undergone any further reduction, TIN-PLATES.

but orders are still very limited.

Steel.—Swedes keg is in fair demand, for arrival, at 19t.

Quicksilver.—Sellers quote 7t. per bottle, each containing 75 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 23.—There is no change of importance to notice in our metal market; the tone is, if anything, rather firmer, and for some descriptions there has been a somewhat improved demand; prices, however, scriptions there has been a somewhat improved demand; prices, nowers, show no alteration. The business done in Scotch pig-iron has been very limited, and rates are easier, the price of mixed numbers, storekeepen warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, being 48s. per ton. The shipments for the week 10,237 tons, against 11,083 tons for the corresponding week of lat year. Copper is easier to buy, and sales have been made under current quotations. In tin transactions have been moderate, and of English prices are unaltessed. Timelates are a shade firmer, the depand having been quotations. In the transactions have been moderate, and of English prices are unaltered. Tin-plates are a shade firmer, the demand having been somewhat better than for some time past. Lead is firm at our present quotations, with a fair business doing. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 125l. per ton; chummon bar, 126l.; refined block, 133l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 30s. 6d. to 33s. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 26s.—Lead: English sheet, 23l. 10s. per ton; English pig, 22l. 10s.—Copper: Cale and tile, 107l. 10s. per ton; best solected, 110l. 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 3ll. to 40l. per ton; spring, 18l. to 24l.; cast and shear, 50l. to 60l. per ton.

In our last we noticed some of the principal features of the copper trade, and remarked upon the causes which have led to its present depressed condition, and with the view, as we stated, to extract some "crumbs of comfort" for the miner. These "crumbs," however, in the shape of the conclusions to which we had arrived, were by accident omitted from our article, thus rendering our remarks incomplete and almost pointless. To ticle, thus rendering our remarks incomplete and almost pointless. To supply the deficiency, we now give the missing paragraph:—"The conclusion, therefore, at which we arrive is in favour of an advance in the price of copper before very long. The price of the metal, as we have shown, has been lowered; and this always serves as an excussifer the smelters to put down the standard for ores, to enable the combination of smelters and merchants to purchase the Chilian copper (to which we referred) as cheaply as possible; and when this has been arranged, we shall not be surprised to see a sudden rise of 2d. per lb., which the Birminghan consumer will have to pay, and a better standard for the miner will soon follow. The foreign copper referred to as the property of the Copiapo Sinelting-Works was the produce of the "Chilian" mines in 1858, and not "Mexican," as stated. We may also add that, since our remarks were written, several applications have been made for the copper, which looks like the approach of a healthier market, and it is possible our views as to a rise in the standard may be realised sooner than we expected; at my rate, we hope to see it firmer for the future, and should not advise a saffice of shares for what may prove a mere temporary depression. It was calculated that during the year 1857 the difference between the buring declarations that the standard that during the year 1857 the difference heaven the buring all the during the year 1857 the difference heaven the buring face of shares for what may prove a mere temporary depression-calculated that during the year 1857 the difference between the calculated that during the year 1857 the difference between the boying and selling price of copper was upwards of 20 per cent. on a ton of mid-which showed the smelters' profit. In July of that year the standard dropped to 1281. Ss., at a produce of \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ per cent., and in December was as low as 1281. Ss., produce 7\frac{\pi}{2}\$. In 1858, the first sale of copper was at a standard of 1231. Ss., produce 7\frac{\pi}{2}\$, but it rose to 1411. Its. before the ed of the month. In June it had again declined, and this time last year was 1251. Ss., at a produce of 6\frac{\pi}{2}\$, and the fall in the quarter was equil of 1381. Produce 7\frac{\pi}{2}\$; and the last, this month, was 1241. 12s., produce 6\frac{\pi}{2}\$ that this present year the first sale in January was at standard of 1381., produce 7\frac{\pi}{2}\$; and the last, this month, was 1241. 12s., produce 6\frac{\pi}{2}\$ the price of copper always is, and that, just as it is in the share market, got pressions are generally succeeded by sudden reactions.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET there has been but little change, and

In the MINING SHARE MARKET there has been but little change, nothing very important to remark or report upon, though late in the well a demand sprang up for a few mines, and rendered business more active than it had previously been. East Russell receded to 7, but on Welser day rose to 8, and leave off 8½ to 8½; a report was received at the offset the company, on Wednesday, from Capt. Richards, of Devon Great Coess, and of a more favourable character, showing that in the 88 (which has several fathoms to be driven towards the winze which went down so part for the several fathoms to be driven towards the winze which went down so fall from the 663 the driving is prop 5 feet only of the acoust nortion of the from the 66) the driving is upon 5 feet only of the south portion north lode, and it will take 5 fms. more, in the way they are now do to reach the north wall of the lode. Homersham's shaft is now do 100, and a cross-cut will be driven about 3 fms. to intersect the lode, when driving upon it east will be commenced towards the under the 88. North Robert rose to 34, but leave off 24 to 34. Setou, in consequence of shares having been more freely offered. Seton, in consequence of shares having been more freely offered, demonstrated to 270; in about two months, when the new machinery gets to work,

59.

the same

ing been r present red, 30%

er trade. sed conof comn our aress. To The confor the

we shall ningham will soon Copiapo rks were ch looks ws as to

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nge, and

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down to he south junction West

At Botallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance last audit, 21371. 9s. 6d.; copper ore sold (less 1-18th dues), 7161. 15s.; tin (less 1-24th dues), 1733. 13s. 8d.; sundries, 1611. 4s. 2d.—47891. 2s. 4d.—Mine cost, 17691. 1ls. 9d.; carriage, 1261. 1ls. 9d.; carls, 1401. 1ls. 3d.; merchants' bills, &c., 1981. 17s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 25531. 10s. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 4161. 0s. 9d. A dividend of 5001. (2f. 10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 26531. 10s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. N. Hocking, J. Bowe, and H. Boyns reported that there were nine men and three boys stoping for copper ore over and under the 125, which were paying well. They considered the mine had improved in the last two months.

At Wandrey Consels, meeting, on Wednesdays the second control of the second carried and the second carried to the second ca At Wendron Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—
alance last audit, 7231. 8a. 4d.; tin sold, 48731. 16s. 5d.; sundries, 341. 9a. 5d.;
4311. 14s. 2d.—Labour cost, 42721. 9a. 1d.; leaving a credit balance of 13591. 5a. 1d. A
vidend of 760. (11. 10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 5911. 5s. 1d. carried
the credit of next account,

The following dividends have been declared during the month of June

| New | New

.....£30,905 0

Business in Foreign and Colonia! Mining Shares has been inactive "outside" during the week, and but few transactions quoted. Port Phillip, 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d.; Scottish Australian, \$\frac{1}{2}\$: Fortuna, \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ to 2; North Rhine, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Bon Accord, 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d.; General, 23\frac{1}{2}\$ to 24; St. John del Rey, \$9\frac{1}{4}\$ to 9\frac{1}{2}\$; Mariquita, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

At Great South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed —Balance last audit, 1617. 7s. 11d.; tin account, &c., 11l. 16s. 6d.; copper ore sold. March 10, 1587l. 5s. 9d.; ditto, April 7, 2749l. 2s. 11d.; advance on tribute, 100l.—5759l. 11s. 1d.—Dividend, 1500l.; mine cost, merchant's bills, &c., March, 817l. 11s. 11d. April, 993l. 0s. 2d.; advance on tribute, 100l.; sundries, 21l. 2s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 2638l. 16s. 9d. A dividend 67400l. (8s. per ahare) was declared, and a balance of 253l. 16s. 9d. carried to the credit of next account. Captain J. Daw reported that the mine, on the whole, continued to look well.

duce of the mine from the fall in the standard of copper, it was resolved that there be no libidend that day, and that the above balance be carried to the next account. Capts. T. Trelesse, T. Hosking, and S. Uren reported that they considered, taking the mine throughout in the tutwork bargains, their prospects were rather improved in the past two months.

At Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on June 14, the accounts for January, February, March, and April showed—Balance last audit, 42894. Inc., 26.; copper ore sold, 12,0407. 6s. 26.; materials, 3087. Ils., 11d.; water charges, &c., 192. 14s. 24.; sundries, 1024. 18s., 11d.; he, 252. 16s. 5d.—Mine cost, Jan., 2489. 3s. 7d. Feb., 2307. 7s. 10d.; March, 24194. 4s. 10d.; April, 25434. Ils., 6d.; merchants' bills, 25164. Ids. 6d.; feaving credit balance, 45904. 12s. 2d. There was a profit upon the four months' working of 2314. 7s. Oaghs, P. Rich, C. Merrett, and S. Sampson reported that the lode in the adit west, north of Carrogatt shaft, was 3 ft. wide, containing spots of ore, but not sufficient to value. In the adit west, in Foster's Wood, they had met with a splice in the lode, and it was now smail. With sonie few exceptions, the other parts of the mine were much as satual.

much as usual.

At Hawkmoor meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1257. 13s.; re-selved for copper ore and carriage, 15567. 6s. 6d.; calls, 8577. 11s. 6d.; bills payable, 3517. 15s. 4d.—29017. 6s. 4d.—Paid labour cost, five months ending May, 18247. 8s. 6d.; nerchants, 3867. 8s. 4d.; acceptances, 4567. iords' dues, 4387. 18s.; half-year's rent of water-course, 507.; printing, and auditing the accounts, 6f. 7s. 3d.; office reit, secretary, clerks, stationery, postage and other stamps, five months, 46f. 18s. 11d.; leaving balance to next account, 97, 7s. 4d. A new water-wheel is in course of erection, and will be at work in about a fortnight. The lode in the bottom of the shaft, 7 fathoms below the 6d, has a new dip of rich quality copper ore. The lode in the 40 wast continues as good as ever. The 50 and 69 have nearly reached where the lode commenced to, be valuable upwards. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, to cover every liability to end of July.

At When Wesser Coursels receiver, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Clymo in the

made, to cover every Hability to end of July.

At Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Clymo in the chair), the accounts for Jan., Feb., and March showed—Relance tast audit, 5091, 6s. 8d.; mine cost, merchants bills, &c., January, 9721, 13s. 6d.; Feb., 9721, 19s. 3d.; March, 9711, 13s. 11d.—34261, 13s. 4d.—Lead ofes soid, \$2461, 17s. 10d.; call, 5791.; leaving debit balance, 3004, 15s. 9d. A call of 2s. 8d. per share was made. Capts. P. Clymo, W. Hanceck, and R. Roskilly reported that the stopes and pitches were producing much as usual. The lode in all their levels was exceedingly promising; therefore there were great hopes of shortly increasing the returns.

At South Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, March, 1304, 18s. 4d.; April, 1234, 6s. 9d.; leaving debit bisiance, 4522, 19s. 3d. A cail of 2s. per share was made, payable on July 14. The arrears of call simounted to the sum of 1754, 16s.

At Whall Injury precting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—March.

A cail of 2s. per share was made, payable on July 14. The arrears of cail amounted to the sum of 1751. 18s.

At Wheal Union meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—March, 417t. 2s. 4d.; April, 6451. 4s. 11d.; leaving debit balance, 8541. 6s. 8d. A cail of 3s. per share was made. In the 30, driving weat of the cross-course towards the new share, the lode is worth 2 tons of copier ore per fm. The expenses for the next two months were estimated at about 7504. and it was expected thi would be raised to the amount of 3001. The 40, east of engine-shart, on the south lode, is worth 197, per fm. for tin.

At Carnyorth Mine meeting, on June 13, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 5504. 5s. 4d. and the cost, Jan. Feb., and March, 15711. 7s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 3234. 3s. 2d.; coa's, 881. 18s. 10d.; dues, 841. 1s. 9d.—25971. 16s. 4d.—The sold, 2018. 2s.: leaving debit balance, 5791. 4ls. 4d.

The purser was requested to proceed against all parties in arrear. Capts. J. Carthew, W. Trembath, and J. W. alls reported that they were stoping the backs of the 190 east and west after the ends. The 60, 80, 40, and 30 were looking better at present than for a long time. They had set pitches behind the 60 and 50, for 8s. and 10s. In 14, to 12 men, hoping, if the lode continued in the ends, to raise more tin next quarter.

At West Wheal Frances meeting, on June 16, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4801. 13s. 1d.; mine cost, January to April, 6541. 17s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 2704. 11s. 9d.—14061. 2s. 1d.—Call, 10241.; black tin sold, less dues, 431. 8s. 6d., Dolcoath mine pumps, 3d. 5s.: feasing debit balance, 333. 8s. 7d. A. call of 30s. per made. Capts. C. Thomas and J. Mayne reported that the 60 cross-cut was driven 45 ms. north of West Basset main lode, and expected to cut the north lode in about three months.

At St. Austell Consols Copper and Tin Mine general meeting. On Thes Gos. quality ore per lathom.

On the Stock Exchange, during the week, the Mining Market has continued inactive, and prices generally are without any material alteration. In English Mining Shares the following prices are officially recorded:—East Basset, 167½, 166½, 173, 174, 170, 169; East Wheal Russell, 7½, 7½, 7½, 8½; Great South Tolgus, 13½; Great Wheal Vor, ½; West Caradon, 118, 119, 120; Wheal Trelawny, 31½, 31½; Margaret, 62, 63, 61½; Tamar, 2½; West Basset, 21½; Wheal Mary Ann, 41½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—Scottish Australian, ½; Port Phillip, ½; North Rhime, ¾.

In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—Fortuna, 1½; General, 24; Mariquita, ½; St. John del Rey, 10, 9½, 9½.

was driven 43 fms. north of West Basset main lode, and expected to cut the north lode in about three months.

At St. Austell Consols Copper and Tin Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Stephen Barker in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 2001. 19s.; cash for calls received, 1217. 9s.; black tin, 60911. 9. 11d.; copper ore and carriage, 1477. 7s. 2d.; uranium ore, 9l. 10s. 1d. =78686. 15s. 2d.—Mine cost, merchanta' bills, and lord's dues, 7273l. Is. 1d.: leaving balance in hand, 303l. 14s. 1d. The estimated assets for three months amounted to 3747l. Is. 6d.; the estimated liabilities to 3542l. 18s. 1d.

At West Crinnis and Regent United Mines meeting, on June 17 (Mr. W. J. Pierce in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 193l. 19s. 10d.; capital called up, 592l. 5s.; copper ores sold, 1174l. 4s. 7d.; spare materials, 32l. 3s. 5d. = 1992l. 12s. 10d.—Labour cost, 1562l. 9s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 144l. 13s. 5d.; sundries, 79l. 14s. 2d.; loans repaid, 50l.: leaving credit balance, 156l. 15s. 5d. The balance of liabilities over assets (which includes 99l shares, at 3l. 10s., undisposed of, 1017l., and calls in arrear, 788l. 18s.) was, 1756l. 11s. 3d. Capt. Charles Thomas recommends the further prosecution of the mine on Regent and Bell's lodes, at the depth aiready reached; he thinks that six or eight months' vigorous working would now cast great light on the mine, probably enough to enable the company to re-view on sinking deeper, or otherwise. In consequence of this recommendation the meeting was adjourned for a month, when it will be decided whether a further call shall then be made, or the company wound-up.

The Imports of Metals, metallic ores, and minerals identified with mining into the port of London since our last report have been—Copper: 1130 cakes from Port Phillip, and 4 casks and 3 cases from Auckland. Copper Ore: 1830 bags from Port Phillip; and 70 tons from Auckland. Iron: 7332 bars from Geffe; 1818 bars from Sonderham; and 1615 bars from Gothenburg. Steel: 960 kegs from Gothenburg. Tim: 2247 slabs from Singapore; and 143 slabs from Penang. Lead: 2070 pigs from Seville; 1743 pigs from Cadia; and 2317 pigs; and 252 from Malaga. Spelter: 36,296 plates from Hamburg; 13,206 plates from Stettin; 5757 plates from Dordt; and 176 casks, 35 cases, and 146 casks of nails from Antwerp. Zine: 1173 packages; and 84 casks nails from Antwerp; 10 casks from Stettin. Old Metal, and not described: 7 packages from Auckland; 16 casks from Sydney; and 46 packages from Algoa Bay. Quicksilver: 50 bottles from Hamburg. Asphalte: 180 from Paris. Black lead: 43 casks from Hamburg. Charcoal: 110 tons from Altona; and 14 casks from Ramburg. Plumbago: 193 barrels from Ceylon; and 20 casks from St. Helena.

Saltpetre: 500 bags from Calcutta; and 450 bags from St. Helena. In the Chemical Market, Saltpetre has a downward tendency, and the number of transactions have been very few. At auction on Tuesday 956 bags Bengal were brought in at 42s. 6d. to 43s. for ref. 9 to 84; 43s. to 43s. 6d. for ref. 7½ to 7½, 44s. for ref. 6½, and 45s. for ref. 4 per cent. or low colour; 30 cases Bombay refined were also bought in at 41s. for ref. 14 per cent. About 1500 bags Bengal have changed hands by private contract, as low as 42s. 6d. per cwt. being accepted on Monday for ref. 5½, since which, however, ref. 8½ has realised 42s. 6d., 6½ 43s., and 5½ 45s. for cwt.; 400 bags Bombay, ref. 52 to 22½, also sold at 30s. per cwt. English refined is reduced 1s. per cwt., offering now at 46s. 6d. to 47s. At Liverpool, the business in saltpetre has been extensive, comprising 1300 bags Calcutta at 42s. 6d. to 45s. for 7½ to 3 per cent., and at 47s. to 46s. for 1 per cent., besides 3800 bags Bombay, at 15s. for a small portion 53 to 69 per cent. refraction. The stock at present amounts to 3665 tons, against 5207 tons at the corresponding period of last year. The other substances usually quoted in this place are without change.

month, when it will be decided whether a further call shall then be made, or the company wound-up.

At East Carn Brea meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Jau., 364. 6s. 1d.; Feb., 324. 18s. 8d.; March, 272. 9s.; April, 294. 2s.; leaving a debit balance of 1184. 17s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report was of a favourable character. The arrears of call amounted to 1534. 2s. 6d.

At Garreg Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, March, 444. 18s. 2d.; April, 634. 11s. 11d.; May, 421. 17s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 304. 12s. 11d. —1914. 0s. 7d.—Balance last andit; 271. 13s. 6d.—Call received, 1254. 8s.; leud ore sold, 234. 17s.; leaving debit balance, 12t. 2s. 1d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 1394. 15s. 11d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The next meeting will be made special, for the purpose of forfeiting all slares in arrears of call. Capt. W. Sandoe reported that the prospects of the mine within the flast two months had rather improved, and were now encouraging. The ore staff which had come from both end and winze he would commence dressing up next week, to prepare the lead for the sale on July 14.

and and winze he would commence dressing up next week, to prepare the read for the sale on July 14.

At Wheal Ludcott meeting, on June 15, the accounts for Feb., March, and April showed—Bajance last audit, 1804. 17a. 6d.; lead ore soil (less dues, 2974.8s. 7d.), 23311. 18s. 9d.; spare materials, 671. 16s.—25904. 11s. 3d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 16571. 15s. 9d.: leaving credit balance, 9021. 10s. 1d. The profit upon the three mouths' working was 7411. 18s. 7d. Capt. R. Knapp reported that there had been sampled in the past quarter 120 tons or crop ore, and hoped in the ensuing quarter to have 150 tons—110 tons crop ore, and 40 of second quality, the second quality being the proceeds of six months. At the present price of lead, those together would realise about 607. more than the credits of the past quarter; and as the cost on the whole would be somewhat less, the profits on the next three months might be expected to exceed those of the past. The crusher, stamps, &c., purchased at fluck worthy Bridge, were on the mine, and in course of erection.

what less, the profits on the least three months might be expected to exceed those of the past. The crusher, stamps, &c., purchased at Huck worthy Bridge, were on the mine, and in course of erection.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Tom in the chair), the accounts showed -Balance from last audit, 407f. 5s. 1d.; over-estimate of tin from last account, 31f. 4s. 9d.; old materials sold, 7f. 9s. 8d.; calciner sold, 60f.; tin estimated on the mine, 700f. = 1205f. 19s. 6d. — April cost, 294f. 13s. 8d.; May ditto, 294f. 10s.; merchants' bills, 198f. 14s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 416f. 1s. 6d. Capt. Edwards reported the mine to be looking very encouraging, and the only thing required was patience until the new shaft was down to the required depth.

At the Molland Mine meeting, on Thursday (Lieut. Watson, R.N., in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 15s., and a balance of 8f. 12s. 8d. Habilities over assets. A call of 1s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At North Treskerby Mine meeting, on June 20, the accounts for the three months ending April 31, showed — Balance last audit, 783f. 15s. 1d.; mine cost, Feb. to April, 689f. 5s. 1d.; Capt. Rabey, avard, 46f. 1ss. 4d.; crecting engine, 52f. 10s.; doctor and club, 7f. 15s.; interest and commission, 2f. 2s. 8d.; dues (1-18th), 13f. 18s. 11d.; merchants' bills. 13st. 3d. = 3238f. 14s. 2d. — Call, 1272f.; oppr-cressold, 54fl. 0s. 8d.; materials, 2fl. 8s. 7d.; arrears of call received, 65f.; deduct from merchants' bills hast audit, 18s. 5d.: leaving debit balance, 1718f. 6s. 3d. A call of 2f. 0s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved that immediate steps be taken to sue all defaulters in arrears of call. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee for their services in conducting the affairs of the company, and votes of confidence were also given to the purser and manager for their past services. It was agreed that the purser is empowered to overdraw the sum of 250f. on the company's bankers, if necessary, to meet the cost

os. per soare was made.

From Leeds, our correspondent (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining market continues languid; dividend mines are enquired after, but few transactions have taken place. Grate efforts are being made to bring out several new companies in the North for working lead and copper mines. The setts are very choice and well selected, and promise speedy and profitable returns to those who embark in them. Craven Moor, 5s. to 7s. I Hebden Moor, 13/4 to 2; Merrifield, 6s. to 5s. dis.; Wensleydaie, 1s. to 6d. dis.; Yorkshire, par to 1 prem.

case, is, to 6d, dis.; Yorkshire, par to 1 prem.

OPENING OF THE NIDDERDALE MISE.—Operations were commenced on Monday, the 20th inst., in Ebenezer level, where it is expected that ore will be obtained in a short time. The whim was to arrive at 8ir Thomas White's shaft on Tuesday, and is to be erected at once. Workmen have promised to begin with ore bargains at 21.10s, per bing. Bika Consola Misk (Cornwail).—The annual meeting of shareholders in this mine was held in Leeds on the 9th inst. Directors of position, business habits, and commercial influence were elected, which speaks well for its development and management.

At the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation meeting, on Thursday, a dividend of 14 per cent. for the half-year was declared, free of incontetal payment of 18 per cent. for the year.

The Cunard Company have contracted with Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgew, and Messrs. James and George Thomson, of Clyde Bank Foundry, Glasgow, for the immediate construction of several large first-class steamers, to replace those recently sold to the Spanish Government.

Mr. W. Taylor, of Shipborne, Tunbridge, has petitioned the Commis-mers of Fatents to enter a disclaimer and after the title of his patent for "Improve-ents in the Conversion of Cast-Iron into Steel and Malleable Freu."

which are the conversion of Cast-fron into Seel and Malleable from "Improvements in the Conversion of Cast-fron into Seel and Malleable from "UTILISATION OF WASTE HEAT.—An invention, the object of which is to utilise the heat usually allowed to pass off into the atmosphere from the slag hearth, palance, 26581, 16s. 2d. a divided of 24001. (Se. per abare) was declared, and a balance of 153, 16s. 3d. carried to the credit of next account. Captain J. Daw reported that the nine, on the whole, continued to look well.

At the Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed believed that the continued to look well.

At the Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed believed that the continued to look well.

Balance last audit, 1114. 18s. 8d.; copper ore sold (less dues. 1-18th), 4123. 9a. 11d.; and the production of the waste, has been patented by Messrs. Courage and Bennett. In connection with the hearth or furnace they construct a horizontal, or nearly horizontal, furnace or bed, upon which the waste is indicated over which the products of combustion from the hearth or furnace are conducted, for the purpose of partially well to the reduction of the waste, has been patented by Messrs. Courage and Bennett. In connection with the hearth or furnace are conducted, for the purpose of partially well to the reduction of the waste, has been patented by Messrs. Courage and Bennett. In connection with the hearth or furnace are conducted, for the purpose of partially well to the reduction of the waste, has been patented by Messrs. Courage and Bennett. In connection with the hearth or furnace are conducted, for the purpose of partially well to the reduction of the waste, has been patented by Messrs. Courage and Bennett. In connection with the hearth or furnace are conducted, for the purpose of partially well to the reduction of the waste, has been patented by Messrs. Courage and Bennett. In connection with the hearth or furnace are conducted, for the purpose of partially well to the reduction of the

. With next week's Journal we shall give a Supplemental Sheet, to publish several interesting papers and communications now on hand.

publish several interesting papers and communications now on hand. With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel—by Mr. Henry Bessemer; Improvements in the Steam-Eagine; Plan of the Bog Lead Mining Company's (Limited) Mineral Property; Plan of the Carway and Duffryn Steam Coal Company's (Limited) Mineral Property; The Iron Trade of the United States; Discovering Water by the Divining Rod; Blasting Powder; Steam Jackets; Registering Pyrometer; Salford Horological Skill, &c., &c.

With the Mining Journal of June 11 was given a Supplement, which contains—Glances at Recent Geological Literature: Geological Rambles—Walks in Siluria; The Gunpowder Mill, by Septimus Piesse; Australian Mines; Mining in Jamaica; St. John del Rey Mining Company Report; Plan of the Carway and Duffryn Steam Coal Company's (Limited) Mineral Property, 1859; Chili; Chiloe; Dehra Dhoon, &c., &c.

	LEAD OF	ES.	
Mines. Tees Side	Sold on the 17th Tons. P	June. rice per ton.	Pprchasers. Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Frongoch	Sold on the 20th	June.	Panther Co.
ditto		15 1 6 15 1 6	
Cefn Brwyno East Darren	64	16 16 6	ditto
ditto	16	15 15 6	J. Bibby, Sons. & Co. Mining Co. of Ireland.
	Sold on the 23d	June.	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	55	14 11 0	ditto
Mount Pleasant	50	18 19 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	3	14 11 6	Adam Eyton.
Tyntwll	14	13 18 6	
Friddliechwyd	60	21 10 0	Treffry's Executors.
Wheal Exmouth	Soid on the 220	12 18 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	60	8 14 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Wheal Frank Mills	Sold on the r	nine.	
Bwich Consols	34	15 2 6	. Panahor Co.
	BLEND	E.	

BLACK TIN.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	To	38.	P	rice.		Mines.		Ton			ice.	
	Consols13		42	9	0	North Whea	l Robert	es 80		£8		1
ditto	12		1	12	6	ditto		89		4	10	1
ditto	11		3	6	0	ditto		56		4	9	
ditto	11		2	14	0	ditto	******	51		2	7	
ditto	10		2	2	0	Bedford Uni	ted	105		ö	15	
ditto	10		1	14	6	ditto		98		B	0	
ditto	10		3	12	0	Holmbush .				8	34	
ditto	·		3	9	0	ditto		52		9	4	
ditto	10		3	1	6	ditto		80		4	10	
ditto			- 6	7	6	ditto		26		6	2	
ditto	9		6	14	0	Kelly Bray				5	4	
ditto	9	8	7	9	6	ditto		78	****	2	10	
ditto	9			12	6	Marke Valle	y	36		- 6	17	
ditto	9		- 40	0	0	ditto		38		4	3	
ditto	8	6		17	0	ditto		3:		1	16	
ditto	8	3		6	0	ditto	******	21		2	11	
ditto	8	2		0	0	Wheal Edw				2	1	
ditto	7			7	6	ditto		36		2	5	
ditto	7	5		1	6	ditto	******	2!		3	1	
ditto	7			13	0	Wheal Frie	ndship .	5		- 5	6	
ditto	5			11	0	ditto		4:		3	12	
	n10	4		13	0	ditto		34			18	
ditto	8			10	6	Wheal Emn	na	5	3	4	16	
ditto	6			1	0	ditto				- 3	7	
ditto	***********	3		14	6	Wheat Crels	ake	5	3	- 5		
ditto	2	7		0	6	ditto		3		3	16	
ditto	9			1	0	ditto		1		14	17	
		9		0	6	South Bedfe	ord	8	3	1	11	
ditto	6			3	0	ditto		2	1	3	6	
ditto	(9	6	Wheal Creb	OF	6	7		13	
ditto	8	8		19	6-	Sortridge Co	onsois	3		3	19	
ditto	4	5		12	0	ditto -	*******	2		4	.1	
	Cornwall11			3	6	Gunnis Lak	0	- 3		P	14	
ditto	10			2	0	Wheal Crov	wndale .		2 17	-	19	
ditto		5		9	6	Devon Grea	t Elizabe	eth.	5	-	12	4
ditto				10	6	ditto			3	2	0	

TOTAL PRODUCE.

 Average Standard
 £123
 2
 0 | Average Produce
 6

 Average Price per ton
 £13
 6
 6

 Quantity of Ore
 4722 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 284 tons 19 cwts.
 Amount of Money
 £22,089 15
 0

 LAST SALE.—Average Standard
 £135
 9
 0.—Average Produce
 5%

 Standard of corresponding sale last month, £124
 12
 0.
 Produce, 6%

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. | COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES | WERE PURCHASED. | Tons. Amount. | Tons. Amount. | Tons. | Amount. | Tons. | Amount. | Tons. | T £22,089 15 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—b—United Mines 731. South Caradon 440—Great Wheal Busy 483—For West Wheal Damsel 277—Grambler and St. Aubyn 126—South Crimi West Wheal Damsel 277—Grambler and St. Aubyn 126—South Crinnis 101—Tretoil and Messer 100—East Tolgus 91—New Treleigh 81—Great Crinnis 75—Wheal Mary Great Consols 88—Wheal Falmouth and Sperris 27—Creegbrawse 27—West Par Gonsols 23—West Wheal Jane 9.—Total, 3024 tons.

West Wheat Jane 9.— Forst, sv24 tons.

Copper ores for sale, on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—West Seton 530—Wheat Clifford 510—South Frances 400—Wheat Basset 369—South Tolgus 284—North Roskear, &c., 276—Wheat Seton and Pendarves 254—East Crimis 190—East Basset 182—Tywarnhale 96—Copper Hill 76—West Stray Park 68—Wheat Uny 67—North Wheat Crofty 57—South Basset 29—Wheat Grenville 20—Enys' Ore 7.—Total, 3415 tons.

THIRD SALE IN JUNE.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The present price of common block tin is 1251, per ton; of refined or best tin, 1321, per ton. The standard given by the smelters for common tin is 1141, for best, 1211, per ton. There are also intermediate prices given for what is called best common, varying from 1141, to 1211, standard.—West Striton.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, aging the fifteenth annual review.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G. S., Author of the Compondium of British Mining (published in 1943), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c. The FOURTEENTH ANNEAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SEET to the MINING JOURNAL Of Jan. 2, 1888.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1835, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Fald by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the Ratas and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1832, 1833, and 1864, MAY BE HAD on application at Messra. WATSON and CUELL's Mining offices, 1, 84. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, Condon.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL. 5 1

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 ls. per annum, contains special Esports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent: also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects consected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily J. Y. WATSON F. 6.8., and published by WATSON AND CEELL, 18.4. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Mesers. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay agod interest, with a progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay agod interest, with a progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay agod interest, with a progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay agod interest, with a progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay agod interest, with a progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay agod interest. N.B. Mesers, warrow and CUEEL nave mane a second of a good interest, with a pro-pability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

M. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING March Al, 1859, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS on VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MUNEMBOR, Eq., P. G.S., F. S. S. Pp. 356, boards, price 5s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

MAP OF CORNWALL.—A Physical, Geological, and Parish
Map of the Country of Cornwall, by HtoMas SPARGO, Mining Engineer and
Sharebroker, 223 and 224, Oresham House, Old Broad-street, London. This map is drawn
on a scale of three miles to an inch, and geologically coloured from the Ordnance Survey.
It is printed in three colours—red, black, and blue. All the mining districts in the
country are distinctly shown, with the height of the principal hills, and the boundary
line of upwards of two hundred parishes.

Price, mounted on cloth and rollers, 10s. 6d.

Just published, price 5s.,

Just published, price 5s.,

OR MOF "TA CK-NOTE."

OB LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS.

A blank form of Memorandum of Agreement, for facilitating the giving and obtaining of permission to explore mineral property, based upon the much-admired German mining law, and similar in effect to the "schurfschein," has just been printed, and will be forwarded by post on receipt of a remittance for the amount. The use of this form will infallibly prevent the refusal, so frequently complained of, to grant a lease after the necessary trials of ground have been made, and much expense incurred.

London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Flect-street, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SWANSEA COPPER SALES.—I quite expected to find some elucidation of the mystery com-plained of by your correspondent, "J. C. B.," as to the mode of calculating the varia-tion of the standard for ores of different produce in comparison with a standard and produce given in Mr. W. Rickard's otherwise excellent book, the "Miners' Manual." I find, however, Mr. Rickard's rule does not hold good, insamuch as no account is taken of the increase or decrease in the cost of smelting the different produce ores above or below the 27s. per ton, and which I take it is the only mystery connected with the matter. Is there no enterprising person to be found, sufficiently well informed upon smelting matters, who could give to the world some tables showing the probable in-crease or decrease, as the case may be, for every \(\frac{1}{2} \) the or 1-16th in the produce above and below 8 per cant., for which rate of produce I infer the 27s. is intended as the cost?—L. A. F.

cost?—L. A. F.

Silver Mining in Norway.—A few weeks since, you stated that a company was in course of formation for the purpose of working the mines east of the River Lougen, in Norway. May I enquire what progress is being made? The present period of the year is most favourable for conducting explorations in Norway, the sun being above the borizon for over 18 hours. In the course of another month or six weeks a great climative change will take place, and operations may then have to be deferred until the ensuing spring. I would, therefore, advise the promoters that if they wish for a thorough investigation it should be performed now. It is of no utility that their agents should go to inspect one property, and then content themselves with looking at another with which they have no concern. Persons who embark their capital in mining adventures wish to be guided by facts and figures; those they prefer to act upon rather than inferences or analogies derived from a cursory glance at the surrounding district. An agent's name of any country, however distinguished it may be, can given weight to any report, especially when it is known that the property, owing to local causes, could not be thoroughly inspected.—J. B.

Rosewall Hill and Rayson United.—I was inclined to invest in Rosewall Hill and

any report, especially when it is known that the property, owing to local causes, could not be thoroughly inspected.—J. B.—I was inclined to invest in Rosewall Hill and Ransom United Mines; and, on consulting a friend, was referred to the following paragraph from Capt. Charles Thomas's late publication, "Remarks on the Geology of Cornwall and Devon," page 15, where, after giving several examples, he concludes with the following—Another example of secondary grantic occurs on the east side of Rosewall Mine, situated half-way up the hill, was rich in tin while the lode continued in the upper covering (secondary grantice), but on reaching the primitive rock it failed and became worthless. St. Ives Consols is in a deep bed at its base." Can any of your scientific readers give any information on the geological structure of this district, and the prospects in prosecuting a mine in primitive grantic?—INCOMENT.—From the report in the Journal of last week, I perceive that the Greek Government are about to throw open the emery trade, which will have the effect of greatly lowering the prices. I had anticipated that when the prospectus of this company was first is sued they would have not alone been enery merchants, but that they would have endeavoured to develope the mineral resources of Greece and Turkey. At the forth coming meeting, I trust that there will be found some shareholders who will enquire why it is they have merely been a trading company, when they gaveout they were a mining association.—PINDAR.

The Watson Terrimonial.—The design has been settled, and arrangements made for its manufactors.

THE WAYSON TENTIMONIAL.—The design has been settled, and arrangements made for its manufacture. Due notice will be given of the time of presentation, of which a full report will appear in the Journal.

report will appear in the Journal.

Associa Consola.—What are the chief points of operation in this mine? The 36, the
driving of which has recently been commenced, is expected to largely increase the returns; but what has occasioned the continual changing of the engine? Could not
these changes have been prevented by, in the first place, placing an engine equal to
the requirements of the mine? These continual changes must be of great hindrance
to the working, and largely increase the expenses of the undertaking. Have the company determined upon the course they intend to adopt, whether to borrow a sum from
their bankers, to be paid back from the returns, or to develope the mine by the profits
realised? The north lode, which it is expected will be cut in a few days, is estimated
to prove remunerative, the returns from which may be devoted to the development of
other parts of the raise. If any of your readers would afford information as to the
present position and future prospects of this undertaking, it would be very acceptable.
—Inquirence.

— INQUIRER.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IROW COMPANY.—It was stated in your Journal some two or three weeks since that the Acadian iron fully maintained its character for all engineering and other purposes: the result of the arbitration then pending between the Government and this company has not, however, been published. As, scientifically, this is an important question, this information is desirable.—F.—[Our correspondent will, in another column, find the information he seeks.]

ment and this company has not, however, been published. As, scientifically, this is an important question, this information is desirable.—F.—[Our correspondent will, in another column, that the information is desirable.—F.—[Our correspondent will, in another column, that the information is desirable.—F.—[Our correspondent will, in another column, that the information is desirable.

8r. John Del Rey.—The ground of argument upon which was based a preposition submitted to the consideration of the meeting held ust week, that the rate of dividend should be 12s. 6d. per share instead of 10s., as recommended by the directors, although perhaps, in strict conformity with the principles of book-keeping—that the stores of the year to the profit and loss account, would have been in this case altogether impracticable. Suppose, for instance, that the account was closed at the time those stores were estimated, it cannot for one moment be supposed that their ones price would be realised, although their intrinsic value at the company's works far exceeds that sum. If the course proposed had been adopted, that the amount at which the stores were estimated should be added to the year's profits, and a dividend declared upon the whole sum, it would have been as impolitic as it was illegal. Impolitie, from the fact that the accountation of these stores was absolutely necessary in the economic working of the property; and illegal, as it would have been diametrically opposed to the rules of the company, inasmuch as it is there stated that dividends shall be paid only out of the nett profits. Another item in the accounts, which was considered a salient point, was that of income tax upon dividends. True, it was arcuse that if there were no dividend declared, there would be no income tax to pay; but in the event of the assessment being placed in the company's hands subsequent to the making up of the assessment being placed in the company's hands subsequent to the making up of the assessment being placed in the company's that subsequent to

WEISH P. NORTH COUNTRY COAL.—I have carefully read all that has appeared in your Journal respecting the merits of these two classes of coal respectively, and doubtless your review of Mr. Dobeon's pamphiet, on June II, throws much light upon the subject. Mr. Dobeon is entitled to the thanks of all coal consumers for bringing forward the question of price, which had previously been carefully kept out of view by the South Wates gentlemen. It is only necessary to make it known, as Mr. Dobson has done, that at London Welsh coal is 46 per cent. higher than North Country, and at Liverpool 60 per cent., to effectually exclude it from the market where economy is an object.—R. E.: Aberaman.

object.—R. E.: Aberaman.

STEEL SHPS.—I have several times read in your Journal that Mr. Clay was mainfacturing a cheap description of steel which could be used for shipbuliding purposes; and as I think that for steel to supersode iron it must be produced at a price far below anything I have heard of, I should be giad to know at what price per ion Mr. Clay can supply his steel. I am as desirous of seeing steel more generally introduced as Mr. Clay can be, but I cannot think that as yet any great progress has been made.—J. A. EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—This mine has for some time disappeared from the Share List. Can any of the proprietary inform me whether the company is wound-up, and if there is a likelihood of any money being returned, or a further call to pay off liabilities, if existing?—TRESTEE.

existing?—TRESTEE.

DEVON GHEAT ELEABETH MINE.—We observed, in last week's Journal, under Notice to Correspondents, an article, signed "M.," which states that a rumour is abroad that the water in this mine is irremovable by the present appliances on the unine. Now, Sir, we hereby beg to say that the statement referred to is untruffinil, and that the water is removable from this mine with the greatest case imaginable; and were it four times as much it would be done the same by our present machinery, all of which is of first-class quality.—WM. V. WILLIAMS; W. GOVEN: Buckfastleigh, June 23.

GREAT WHEAL YOR.—The letter of "A Shareholder who Pays his Calls" is under con-

Sold Miniso Company.—When this company was placed in liquidation it was stated by Mr. Palmer that the old shareholders, if they so wished, should have the option of coming in. The mine has been sold, and no information has been published, either as to the result of the sale or the terms on which the former proprietary are to be admitted.—S.: Regent's-park.

Inited.—S.: Regent's park.

Davos Gekar Elizabeth.—Your correspondent, "M.," does not supply the information I want, more particularly as to the sale of ore; upon enquiring at the office, no positive information can be obtained on any point, atthough the secretary most politically information can be obtained on any point, atthough the secretary most politically information increased in this adventure that he himself furnly believes it is a perfect woulder; for my own part, I do not believe that any one but the original promoters of the scheme, who modestly asked the confiding public to pay 10,000L for their wondrous discovery, ever trafficked in the shaves. I believe the only remedy for such a unsalisfactory state of things as exists in reference to this company is for the committee at once to have their property inspected by an engineer of some note; let him certify as to the value of the present machinery, that the lode is yielding stones of yellow ore, and that he does not doubt that the mine will be a lasting and a paying concern; then, and then only, do I believe that the undertaking will be recognised amongst mining men as a legitimate adventure. In these days, reports from men who are well known to the investing public, combined with straightforward honesty of purpose, will alone support a mine.—M. C. L.: Richmond.

Groloov of Conswall and Devon.—The lectures by Capt. Charles Thomas will be for-

GEOLOGY OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—The lectures by Capt. Charles Thomas will be for warded from our office on receipt of a Post-office order for Is. 8d.

warded from our office on receipt of a Post-office order for Is. 8d.

Swanfool. Mine.—Smelting-works are erected, I understand, upon this property. Would
any of your correspondents inform me whether it is the intention of the directors to
smelt the ores and extract the silver on the spot? I am informed that, in order to
obviate the expense of dressing, they are about to reduce the mineral to a regulus, and
then manipulate upon them elsewhere. It would be likewise interesting to know
whether the copper and antimony obtained is to be utilized.—INQUIRER.

DALE MINING COMPANY.—"S." (of Kensington), by reference to the Missing Journal of
March? 26 last, page 217, right hand column, will see that the concession made by
Messrs. Johnson and Pemberton on behalf of the old company seas published, but it
must have escaped his notice. As the same thing may have occurred in the case of
other shareholders, I here repeat that the sum of 500t. in reduction of the 2000t. has
been conceded.—J. Dickinson Bruntos, Sec.

Whell Adpants.—Is there any foundation for the statements, of late diffused somewhat

been conceded.—J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—Is there any foundation for the statements, of late diffused somewhat
freely, that the prospects of this undertaking are not so encouraging as some few weeks
since? The present manager is a man of ability, and a skilled miner, and if he could
be induced to give a decided opinion upon the present position and future prospects of
the mine, such information would be gladly received.—X. Y. Z.

THE CORNER" will be continued next week.

TAVY CONSOLS.—Although it was stated at the last meeting that the lease had been agreed to by the Duke of Bedford, it has not been published that it is yet in the hands of the company. It would be satisfactory to know whether the lease, or a copy of it, is yet in the hands of the secretary.—S.: Plymouth.

in the hands of the secretary.—S.: Plymouth.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—It is to be hoped that the bitter personalties which have on former occasions so marred this company's proceedings, and at the same time proved so intuical to the interest of shareholders, will at the forthcoming meeting be dispensed with, as all who have the interest of either sithney Wheal Buller or Great Wheal Vor at heart must deplore these sad exhibitions of personal attack, which are as useless as they are mischievous. If by these factious proceedings any laudable object were gained the case would be altogether different; but so long as these splenetic demonstrations of supposed personal grievances are made, so long will disrepute becloud the enterprise, and the proceedings be ridiculed.—Pacificus.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 25, 1859.

The ordinary return, moved for by Mr. Davey, of the Exports and Imports of Copper, Copper Ore, and Regulus, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, and Spelter, during 1858, has just been printed, and, compared with the return for the preceding year, exhibits a somewhat less favourable state of affairs; probably arising from the extreme dulness of the metal trades during the earlier part of 1858. In but few instances, however, is there a decline of any importance, whilst some metals show a slight advance, although not nearly to the extent of the preceding year. In the year under consideration we imported of Copper, 78,641 tons of ore, 18,458 tons of regulus, 3919 tons of unwrought copper, 2686 tons of wrought and partly wrought copper, and 952 tons of old, only fit for re-manufacture. Our chief supply has again been derived from Chili, Cuba, Australia, Spain, our South African possessions, and the United States. The subjoined statement details more minutely the relative quantity received from the several countries:—

Ore, Regulus. Metal.

the several countries:—	Ore.			Metal.
ChiliTons				
Cuba				
Spain				
Victoria (Australia)				1,185
New South Wales				83
South Africa			*****	40
Other British possessions				
Peru				
United States				
Other parts	7 004	400		9 6591/

These 78,641 tons of ore may reasonably be estimated at upwards of 1,000,000% in value; and as there were 191,798 tons sold in Cornwall during the same period, and fetched nearly 1,250,000%, it follows that, at the lowest calculation, there were 2,250,000% worth of ore converted into the lowest calculation, there were 2,250,000L worth of ore converted into copper by the fourteen smelting firms; and as this, of course, necessitates the application of an immense capital, it cannot be wondered at that large profits are demanded. If they were more than commensurate with justice, the so called monopoly would certainly not be permitted to exist. Swanses still stands at the head of the list of importing ports—40,194 tons of ore, 13,618 tons of regulus, and 1342 tons of unwrought copper, having been received there; and Liverpool figures for 29,639 tons of ore, 4563 tons of regulus, and 2851½ tons of other descriptions of copper; next follows London, for 6794 tons of ore, 257 tons of regulus, and 2978½ tons of other descriptions; Newcastle, Bristol, Cork, Southampton, and Shields following in rotation.

descriptions; Newcastle, Bristol, Cork, Southampton, and Shakas ing in rotation.

We exported 24,787\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons of British Copper, being an increase of less than 650 tons on the preceding year. Of this, 6710\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons was unwrought, in bricks, pigs, &c.; 264\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons was in coin (244 tons of which was sent to British territories in the East Indies); 15,165\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons consisted of sheets. nails, and mixed and yellow metal; 35\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons of wire; and 2603\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons of wrought copper of other descriptions. The principal ports of shipment were London, Liverpool, Swansea, and Hull: 11.761 tons having been shipped from London, 8681\(\frac{1}{4}\) from Liverpool, 2257\(\frac{1}{4}\) from Swansea, and 1233\(\frac{1}{4}\) from Hull. Our best customer for copper was our territories in the East Indies; France, Holland, Belgium, the Hanse Towns, Turkey, and Italy being next in succession. From the return, it appears that our British copper was thus disposed of —

Cuwrought. Wrought. Total.

Total **To

wrought copper, Holland took 3351 tons; Prussia, 227 tons; Hanover, 1561 tons; Italy, 144 tons; and British territories in the East Indies,

1304 tons; the remainder being sent to Belgium, France, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, and Turkey. Of the part wrought copper, which is-cludes bars, rods, and ingots, France took 4154 tons; the Hanse Town, 187 tons; Prussia, 124 tons; and Italy, 104 tons; the remainder going to Holland, Belgium, East Indies, Hanover, and Denmark.

Of Tin, we imported 29554 tons of metal,—of which Holland furnished 20984 tons; British territories in the East Indies, 4734 tons; and Singapore, 1874 tons; Peru, China, the United States, Belgium, and Chih following in succession. Of tin ore and regulus, we imported 628 tons, of which Victoria supplied us with 353 tons, and Peru with 216 tons; France, New South Wales, British North America, &c., likewise furnishing trifing quantities. We exported 2327 tons of British tin; 2984 tons of foreign tin; and 44 tons of foreign tin ore and regulus. These exports were disposed of as follows:—

British. Foreign. Total.

	British.		Total.
FranceTons	597 10	48 11	646 E
United States	330 11	178 16	509 T
Turkey			
Russia			
Spain and the Canaries	132 11	3 17	136 8
Italy	104 13	42 8	146 16
Other parts	557 0	21 17	578 17

succession.

The increase in the imports of Lead has been considerable, the figures being—Pig and sheet lead, 14,139 tons; lead ore, 2316 tons; and white lead, 89 tons. The ports into which the greater portion of this has been imported are London, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The countries from which we have derived our supply are the following:—

Pig and sheet. Lead ore. White lead.

	Fig and sheet.	Lead ore. White lead
Spain	.Tons 12,636	305 1
France	624	323 1
Hotland	554	10 21
Portugal	130	40
Belgium	25	4 59
South Australia		922
Other parts	170	712 7

Our exports of British lead were—Ore, 352 tons; pig and rolled lead, 17,645 tons; shot, 1910 tons; litharge, 490\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons; red lead, 2292\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons; white lead, 2684\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons. Of foreign lead, we exported 203\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons of pig and sheet, and 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of white lead. The countries to which the British

a was expor				and rolled.		White.	Sundries.
Colonies and	Brit	ish posses	sions Tons	5594	98	1197%	2087
Russia				3566		89	136
United State				3208		363 14	483
China							2934
France				790		34	85
Brazil						341	469
Hanse Town				268		3%	12514
Java						-	35
Portugal							117
Egypt							5
Other parts			*********	1047	57	38954	11201/4

Taking the whole return, it appears that although, as stated, the increase, compared with the preceding year, is not so marked as it has been, the trade with the colonies is gradually improving, and altogether the metal trades were in a healthy position.

For some years since, one of the most important mineral districts of the

For some years since, one of the most important mineral districts of the United Kingdom, the Stiperstones range, in the Shelve district of Salop, was allowed to lay neglected; within the last few months, however, some considerable activity has been displayed there, and influential companies are now about to work several mines in the locality.

In previous articles we have alluded to the capability of the district, as well as to its geological features, and in another column will be found some further details of the several mines. These can be easily worked, have already under former proprietors mode good returns, and there is no question but that they would now, under careful and economical management, be equally as profitable. At West Snailbeach they are now getting large quantities of barytes: nearly 4000 tons of this can be obtained annually, while the blende raised from the Bog Mine, hitherto considered valueless, now fetches in the market 4L per ton. The mines are well situated for all purposes of transport, and the produce can be easily realised. Judging from the future prospects, based upon a knowledge of what has already ben effected, we may venture to be of opinion that the mines of the Stipenstones range are of the most promising nature, and that they are likely to to prove very desirable investments. to prove very desirable investments.

The duty of every true patriot is to add to the welfare of his country by every practicable and justifiable measure in his power. It has been truly and beautifully said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one only had previously been produced is a true patriot. He, therefore, who promotes the industrial progress of his country is entitled to the same pools distinction. noble distinction.

noble distinction.

Proof, if any were wanting, of the vast benefits derivable from mining pursuits may be advanced, ad infinitum, from the mining districts of this country, and more recently from the vigorous proceedings in Ireland, where one success has stimulated another, until they have become an acknowledged benefit and blessing to the entire kingdom. We rejoice to perceive that the good work once began is being continued with considerable extensions. Recent advices from Ireland state that explorations for mineral transfer and the second of the process of the proce are being continually made; and where so done judiciously, have been crowned with success.

With such examples before them, it is surprising our northern brethren

With such examples before them, it is surprising our northern brethred have been so apathetic in this important "march of the times:" that the well-known perseverance of the Scots should have allowed their mountain ranges, which contain all the elements of a great mining country, to have lain so long dormant, or rather neglected; for it must be confessed the present race do not emulate, in this particular, the noble and worthy endeavours of their forefathers, traces of whose mining ability and extensive works are frequently to be found, exciting the wonder and admiration of even practised modern professionals. Nor are recent proofs wanting that where mining pursuits have been properly conducted—that is to say, with adequate capital and scientific management—paramount reward has followed as assuredly as in the best localities in the before-named districts. We could name old works that have been resumed with the most brilliant prospects to the shareholders in the undertakings; these, however, have been prosecuted by English enterprise and English capital—Englishmen, of course, reaping a proportionate benefit. The profits to the Scottish landlords and labourers will soon teach truths to themselves; and we sincerely hope that these combined will arouse Scottisfi energy and industry, both which in foreign lands conduce so greatly to the honour and fame of Caledonia's sons.

Science, showering as it continually does blessings in its path, has materially altered the standing of mining in Great Britain; and in no particles islands is this more conspicuous than in Scotland, whose coal first appear by nature to be placed for her peculiar advantage, at present enabling minerals to be utilized which had until lately been considered worthless. minerals to be utilised which had until lately been considered worthless or injurious. We are assured by an eminent practical mining authority that the hills in the south-west of Scotland abound with lodes of lead, blende, copper and in a constant of the south-west of scotland abound with lodes of lead, blende, copper, and iron, as well as sulphur; and that he has even detected mercury amongst the minerals found in the rocks adjoining the graint ranges, where metamorphised and highly mineralised strata are prevalent, waiting the practised eye, the sturdy hand, the persevering industry, the necessary expenditure of the miner for their development. Surely and the necessary expenditure of the miner for their development all these can be obtained and retained by Scottish energy. This at once the pride and glory of her sons, has made Greenock and what they are, Aberdeen and Dundee what they are. Science has placel Edinburgh on the proud pinnacle of glory she enjoys. Here, then, are all the elements. We feel assured that in Scotland, as in Ireland, it wants but the will—the way we point out; that will once announced, example will beget imitation—imitation command success. We shall be proud to herald the commencement of an era for vigorous metallic mining in Scotland, which we are assured will be attended by successful results to the founders

and possessors of such properties.

We shall probably return to the subject, and publish some facts to prove

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the soundness of our surmises, in the hope that attention may be drawn to so important an affair, and that capital may be invested in so excellent and secure a channel, to which the exploration of foreign schemes bears no comparison in reality, or facilities for personal examination.

The Third Annual Examination in connection with the Bristol School of Mines will commence on Monday, when Professor Ramsay anisted by Mesers. Lionel Brough and G. C. Greenwell, will undertake the examination of bailiffs, overmen, and others engand in the management of mines, with a view to the granting of cermicates for proficiency, and other rewards to such as appear entitled to them. In order to make the examination as usoful as possible, it will be open to the more intelligent class of colliers who wish to qualify themselves for overmen and managers of mines. From the abstracts of the very excellent papers read before the institution by access. Cossham, Greenwell, Brough, Palmer, Fryar, and others, which have been published in the Mining Journals, the nature of the instruction imparted will be fairly judged of, and from its increasibly practical character the certificates of the Bristol Mining School cannot fail to be received by all connected with the superior management of collieries as one of the most reliable testimonials which an under-officer could possess.

ould pessess.

On Monday, the day appropriated to the examination of bailiffs and wermen, questions on the following subjects will be put—practical minag, timboring and ventilating, boring, machinery, carrying roads, putting a dams, the causes of accidents and the best way of preventing them, geogy, &c.; and on Tuesday, when the students of the School will be examined, the subjects will be—Surveying, Levelling, and Plan-Drawing; a chalding surface and underground surveying, with and without the meaning the surface and underground surveying, with and without the meaning the surface and underground surveying, with and without the meaning the surface and underground surveying, with and without the meaning the surface and underground surveying. logy, &c.; and on Tuesday, when the students of the School will be examined, the subjects will be—Surveying, Levelling, and Plan-Drawing; including surface and underground surveying, with and without the magnetic needle, and the drawing of vertical sections of mines and geological sections. Mining and Machinery: including boring, sinking, tubbing, winding, namping, underground haulage, and the construction and principles. Working Coal and other Minerals: including cutting coal, driving ways and timbering, narrow and long work, in thick and thin seams, and at different inclinations. Ventilating and Prevention of Accidents: including natural and artificial ventilation, ventilating working faces, the nature and management of gases, the safety lamp, the prevention of accidents from falls of mineral, explosion of fire-damp, and in shafts, and the management and supervision of mines. Geology and Mineralogy: the general principles and teaching of geology, and its practical applications, including distinguishing simple minerals, their properties, and uses in mining.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN NEW GRANADA

The Republic of New Granada is year by year increasing in importance and as the Government are fully alive to the importance of obtaining the assistance of English capital, and equally well aware that such assistance assistance of English capital, and equally well aware that such assistance can only be obtained by offering adequate inducement, it may reasonably be anticipated that ere long the Republic will become a great commercial nation. All the States have the advantage of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, absolute liberty of the press, and complete religious freedom; the climate is salubrious—Europeans usually enjoying perfect health, and epidemic diseases are unknown. New Granada abounds with magnificent locations, situated upon upland plateaux several thousand feet above the level of the sea, with streams flowing into the great rivers which intersect the country, affording every facility for the transport of produce. The most celebrated of these localitions are the Plain of Bogota, the valley of the Lower Cauca, the Upper and Lower Magdalena, the district of Boyaca, &c., all delightfully situated, well timbered, and affording to planters and emigrants selections for residences equal for health, beauty of scenery, and agricultural capability to those found in any quarter of the globe.

The landed concessions embrace all the unworked mines and minerals, which include gold, platina, silver, lend, coal, iron, &c. The mountain ranges mostly contain auriferrus deposits. The sea shere abounds in pearls, tortoiseshell, coral.

**C. Emeralds and other precious stones are found in considerable runntities. Among the staples now produced are sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, rice, and maixe. It is anticipated that the cotton some years kept pace with the increased demand.

Passing to the mineral resources of New Granada, which are more within our province, it appears that an adequate and judicious outlay of capital could scarcely fail to be profitable to the adventurers—gold, silver, platina, quicksilver, copper, lead, coal, and iron being found in large quantities in various parts. The working of the mines has, of course, vastly fallen of since the time of the Spaniards, still the produce of gold is considerable, but it can only be obtained by offering adequate inducement, it may reasonably

tion to the mines and minerals, observes that though the vegetable productions are valuable, the hidden treasure is scarcely of inferior worth, and in no part of the world are mines so generally found in nearly every district; many of these were successfully worked after the Conquest, and during the Spanish dominion. Besides the mines of gold and silver there are others contaniing lead in nearly a pure state, the ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal, in some specimens 25 per cent. of silver is said to be mixed with the lead; there are also some rich mines of iron, which produce a purer and more malleable metal than any imported from Europe. Five leagues north of San Miguel are a number of mines, principally of silver; among them was one called La Carolina, worked by a Spaniard about forty years ago. The mines of Tobanco were celebrated, and although worked in a rade manner without machinery, yielded upwards of \$1,000,000 annually. There are some mines which still produce a considerable amount of the precious metal, although not one-tenth of what they formerly yielded.

about 120,000% worth of tie, taking the price at 60% a ton for black tin. No other district of 15 miles square is to be found, I suppose, in the world which has afforded so much mining employment as this, or has been so productive of metallic ores.—Charles Thomas.

AGALEABLE IRON DIRECT FROM THE ORE.—Under the care of Mr. J. G. Martien, to whom we have frequently referred as the originator of the pneamatic process which Mr. Bessemer has just succeeded in perfecting. Renton's process has been brought into practical working order, and it is anticipated that the manufacture of good merchantable iron direct from the ore will ere long be generally adopted. Mr. Martien has not, however, permitted this to cause him to neglect the pneumatic process, and he relies upon it for superseding all other processes where cheap iron is desired, more especially as the Germans declare his invention equally effective and more cheaply applied than those of Mr. Bessemer. Indeed, we are assured that if we first melt the iron in the blast-furnace, when it is ready to tap subject it to Martien's process, and whilst still fluid allow it to run over wet brushwood and into water to granulate it, and afterwards puddle the granules in the ordinary way, a metal of a very superior quality is produced, at one-fourth of the price which metal of similar quality could be obtained by any other means.

at one-fourth of the price which metal of similar quality could be obtained by any other means.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—It appears that Mr. Taylor's patent for refining crude iron by the use of hydrogen gas is now creating some attention, many regarding the application of hydrogen to that purpose as a novelty. Far from such being the case, however, there are several patents long previous to Mr. Taylor's, under which the use of hydrogen gas is claimed, and the inventions for the use of steam in a similar manner for obtaining hydrogen indirectly, have been very numerous. In December, 1835, Mr. J. S. Dawes proposed to apply to the blast, or smelting-farnace, in addition to the atmospheric air, pure hydrogen gas, or the hydrogen obtained by the decomposition of water. The gas is introduced either mixed with the air or by separate thyeres. In November, 1852, Messrs. Lea and Hunt invented some improvements, which consisted in applying the carburetted hydrogen gas obtained from the making of coke to heat the furnaces used in the manufacture of iron. The iron was placed in the puddling-furnace in the usual way, but instead of an ordinary fire-grate being used, its place is occupied by a chamber in which the gas contained in an independent gasometer is burnt, the supply of air being regulated at pleasure. In March, 1855, Mr. Mickle provisionally specified the introduction of coal gas into the blast-turnace by blast-pipes, or other suitable means. Again, in April, 1856, Mr. Joseph Gilbert Martien in his specification gays, when the iron contains sulphur chlorine should be passed through to remove it; if it also contain some oxide of iron, hydrogen, or carburetted hydrogen, may be used. Under Mr. Taylor's patent, the gas traversing the crude iron by numerous minute streams refines in a few minutes a charge of 5 cwts. In order to test the merits of the invention on the large scale, experiments were conducted last week at one of the iron-works in South Wales, where the gas was introduced to the puddling-firriace. The effect w

REWAH COPPER.—Some English officers have lately been in the State of Rewah, in consequence of the late operations. Rewah is one of the hill States of Rajpootana, in Central India, in a country abounding with minerals, but almost undeveloped, the hills being surrounded with jungles, and the jungles full of tigers, and there being no roads and no enterprise. This is a state of affairs which will be rapidly changed, as the hill districts of India are now receiving special attention, on account of their milder climate and suitability for English settlers. Rewah has been only frequented by visitors to the gigantic cataracts, falls of 400 ft. each, which will show the precipitous formation of the country, as it has been the occasional resort of sportsmen. The country is only 100 miles south of Allahabad, at the head of steam navigation on the Ganges, and on the East India Railway, now partly open and in progress. It is full of mines of coal, copper, and lead, and marble quarries of the richest description. The diamond mines are a remarkable mineralogical feature. The Hill of Diamonds is a hill in Punnah, three days' journey from Bandah station. It is said to contain beds of large sized diamonds, but his Highness the Rajah has prohibited any person from diging in search of them, from a superstitious idea that if any one were to dig there the people would all vanish from the country. A German went there in 1854, and an Englishman has just been there. He states that some of the small diamonds are got out by native adventurers, who yearly visit the diamond mines, from Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, and Mirzapore. The diamond mines extend over a surface of 24 square miles, and four kinds are found. They are mostly sought for in ochreous yellow earth, under rocks of gritstone, and also detached in the torrents of the hills during the months of July, August, and September. They are of great brillhaney and first water, and are thus classified.—First, the Bansputtie, or white sort, per carat (this is uncut), valued at Rewah at 3 REWAH COPPER.-Some English officers have lately been in the State

them was an allular and a summary and the state of the sum of the

but more tensils, slid leve liable to swap asunder—qualities which would be thought for render the Acadian iron especially suitable for the purposes of extension. Mr. Bramwell says, that on reference to the statements it will be seen that the best of the burs of mixed pig and scrap fron gave results which in his swind are conclusive as to the iron before of the highest quality for strength, both transverse and tensils; and Mr. W. Fairciam (the unpite) admits that it is but justice to remark that the Acadian iron exhibits a fair average tenencity, and is suitable for many purposes in which high powers of resistance are alone required; and in the same report, by his own comparative tables, he shows that the same Acadian iron is superior to the others with which he compared it. The conclusion which naturally arises, therefore, must be that if the Government test is this country is to be taken she conclusive, then a chemical analysis must be trusted on all occasions where strength and all the practical good qualities of iron are required, although the practical results derived from experiments should prove it to be utterfly worthless—that, in fact, in all future operations the engineer and ironneater are to be guided by theory, and throw practical results to the winds.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [FROX OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 23 .- The share market continues dull, and business is limited, in consequence of the depression of the copper standard. There is now about 271. difference per ton between the price given by the smelters for ore copper and the price of cake copper in the market. It is, therefore, obvious that if the smelters can succeed in upholding the price of copper to the consumer, they must make considerable profits on the ores which they gurchase now at a comparatively low rate from the miner. The statement, however, is, on the part of the smelters, that they are doing very little business with consumers, and that what they are buying from week to week is only at present adding to their metallic stock. That may be so to a certain extent, but, at the same time, the cheapness of money enables them to increase their stocks, and keep them in hand, without having to pay a large amount of interest; and the result will be when the foreign copper is to some extent cleaved off, and consumption increases, those gentlemen will make a very handsome profit on the oresthey site now purchasing from the miner at a low standard. This is the advantage of being in a position, as the smelters are, to regulate the price of copper to the consumer, as well as the price of ores paid to the miner. But would it not be well if some of the largely productive mines would hold back some portion of their ores until they can get better prices, and then they might secure some part of the benefit which otherwise will all fall into the hands of the smelters? A movement in this way has been already commenced, and, probably, it will be to a larger extent followed. The consideration, however, that deters from such a course is the very convent belief that the standard has exceed at the standard at heavy in the price of consequent belief that the standard has exceed at the standard obvious that if the smelters can succeed in upholding the price of copper already commenced, and, probably, it will be to a larger extent followed. The consideration, however, that deters from such a course is the very general belief that the standard has arrived at about its lowest point, and that if it does not go lower there will be no necessity for withholding ores from the market, as in very many previous years the standard has been lower than it is now. Although the market for tin has been somewhat declining a good price is still paid, and black tin of good produces will make 70t. per ton and upwards.

West Seton shares are a little better in price, and the mine continues to be very productive. The western levels are the best in depth, the 110 west producing 9 tons per fm., and the 100 west 8 tons. A winze a little further west than the 110 end produces no less than 17 tons per fm., worth nearly 120t. per fm. The 82 and the 90 west, though promising, are unproductive. East of the shaft, the 100 and 110 are producing stones of ore; but in the 82 east, further from the shaft, there is a fine lode, worth from 30t. to 40t. per fm., and a winze sinking below the same level pro-

productive. East of the shaft, the 100 and 110 are producing stones of ore; but in the 82 east, further from the shaft, there is a fine lode, worth from 30.1 to 40.2 per fm., and a winze sinking below the same level produces 12 tons per fm. The stopes and pitches in the mine are also very productive; there are three stopes in the back of the 100 west which produce 33 tons per fm. This is on the south lode, and there are good prospects of considerable returns also from the north lode when it is further developed. The eastern ground in this mine is much more productive than was expected of it some time ago. For many years the mine was poor, but the adventurers persevered, at considerable outlay, and they have now received nearly 70,000.1 in dividends. Carn Brea Mine is looking well, and the shares are about 70. East Basset is looking somewhat better, and the shares have a little advanced. Grambler shares are about 60.4. Wheal Clifford is looking very well, and in a condition to raise very large quantities of ore. From the western part of the mine, the agents estimate that they shall raise 800 tons of copper ore in the two months, making a produce of 8 per cent. The 208 east is one of the finest ends to be seen in the county; the end is carrying on about 6 feet wide, and the lode for that width is worth nearly 120.1 per fm.; there is more lode standing south, which may also prove very valuable when it is cut into. There are three stopes near the 208 end, which alone produce from 50 to 60 tons per fm. of good ore, worth about 350% per fm. in the aggregate, or probably more. In the eastern part of the mine the stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantities of ore, and improvements may be expected in the 190 fathom level ends east and west. St. Day United are three stopes near the 208 end, which alone produce from 30 to 50 tons per fm. of good ore, worth about 350% per fm. in the aggregate, or probably more. In the eastern part of the mine the stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantities of ore, and improvements may be expected in the 190 fathom level ends east and west. St. Day United continues to look well in the deep levels on Trussell's lode; the 144 west is worth in the end about 40% per fathom. Copper Hill is looking encouraging at some points. At Buller and Basset, the lode in the shaft is highly promising. At Camborne Vean, the lode is productive in the 222 fathom level east, where it is very favourable for a large and improving course of tin. Wheal Margaret shares are from 62% to 65%. Wheal Providence about 65%. Rosewarne United has a rich lode in the 80 east, worth 50% per fm., and a rise above that level is worth about the same amount. The 80 west is expected to improve, looking at the ore ground gone down in the 70, and at other points the mine is looking favourable. South Tolgus shares are about 68%. Wheal Margery is doing tolerably well, and the shares will probably go higher. Trelyon Consols has been looking well lately, and attracting some notice.

The price of "jack," or blende ores, is at present, it is believed, much lower than it should be, on account of the trade being in few hands. Surely it might be worth the attention of some capitalists, as the trade is becoming of increasing importance, and those who are now concerned in it have far too much to themselves, and, there is no doubt, realise considerable profits. If a better price could be given for the ores, an immense quantity of jack might be raised from the Cornish mines.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] JUNE 23 .- The Coal and Iron Trades here continue in the same posi-

tion as last reported. A meeting of the ironmasters of the North of England was held at Middlesbro', on Friday last, Mr. Bolckow, of the exland was held at Middlesbro', on Friday last, Mr. Bolckow, of the extensive firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, occupied the chair, and representatives of all the leading firms in the North of England were present. The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration a resolution passed by the Glasgow ironmasters at their last meeting; they having resolved, in consequence of the great accumulation of stocks, to blow a number of furnaces out. It was stated at the meeting that in this district there was less accumulation of stock than in Scotland and some other localities, North of England iron being in greater demand for immediate use, whilst the Scotch iron is disposed of chiefly to meet a more speculative demand; it is, however, certain that in all districts the supply has of late been much in excess of the demand. The fact mentioned with regard to North of England iron augurs well for its iron trade, and with regard to North of England iron augurs well for its iron trade, and with regard to North of England from august well by the the quality of its metal. The meeting finally resolved to support the Scotch masters, and co-operate with them in reducing stocks. Several new furnaces are near completion in the Middlesbro' district—two belonging to Messrs. Snowden and Hopkins, and those of Messrs. Jones and Co. Messrs. Gilkes, Willes, and Co. are also creeting another furnace to their establishment. It would be surprising indeed if, considering the rapid increase of

The French Consul in Newcastle, in pursuance of directions received from the French Minister of Marine, has caused a circular to be issued to from the French Minister of Marine, has caused a circular to be issued to the steam coal collieries in this district supplying coals for the use of the French steam navy, which are understood to be the following:—West Hartley (Main), Buddle's West Hartley, Carr's Hartley, Davison's West Hartley, Bebsibe West Hartley, Ravensworth's West Hartley, Bower's West Hartley, and Hoyland Hall. The following is a copy of the circular. Neucosite, June 14.—I am directed by the Minister of Imperial Marine, that desiring to obtain the best possible guarantee for the quality and proper screening of the coals furnished to this department, his Excollency has decided that for the future a preference will be given to those collieries of which the produce contains the least quantity of small, and that the names of the mines of which the coals give rise to complaints, either on the subject of quality or the proportion of small, will be struck off the list of the French Marine. I trust that you will have the goodness to give the necessary directions in this respect, that the produce of your mines may continue to be favourably received by the Administration of the Imperial Marine. I beg that you will please to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter.—Cours De Markourr, Consul of France.

This circular will, there is little doubt, stimulate colliery agents at the works to send the coals in as good a state as possible to the shipping places; but unless great care is taken to prevent a mixture of different coals at

se shipping places, they will fail in this object. This subject, it will be collected, was alluded to by the Government officials who conducted the

those shipping places, they will fail in this object. This subject, it will be recollected, was alluded to by the Government efficials who conducted the trials of the steam coals a short time ago in a marked manner; and it ought not to be lost sight of; as if any mistake or neglect of the kind be allowed to occur it may acciously deteriorate the character of some of the coals. I perceive that my remarks respecting the Sheriff Hill case has called forth a very good letter from the Inspector, with much of which I agree. There will, however, I imagine, be much difference of opinion with respect to the method he proposes of arriving at a knowledge of the arrangements for asfery at collecties by means of circulars, and also by means of information to be received through the workmen. The majority of people will, I think, to inclined to rest on personal inspection alone, as the only reliable method that can be used for the purpose of arriving at such knowledge. I must notice also that the remarks did not refer so much to the details of the case as to the general arrangements. There being no furnace, or other opens of producing ventilation artificially, and what is called natural ventilation it is well known cannot be relied on to produce a regular current of air.

ventilation it is well known cannot be relied on to produce a regular current of air.

The funeral of William Atkinson, aged 44, who was killed by a fall of stone while working at Hetton Colliery on the 6th inst., was attended by nearly all the Wesleyan local preachers in the Houghton-le-Spring circuit, by most members of the Hetton-le-Hole and Easington-lane benefit societies, and members of similar societies throughout the circuit, and by a large number of friends in the immediate neighbourhood. This tribute of cannot was spontaneously rendered to the truly Christian character of the respect was spontaneously rendered to the truly Christian character of the man. Deceased was distinguished for his scriptural knowledge and his extensive acquaintance with theological subjects. He had been a local preacher for 25 years, and had acquired great popularity.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JUNE 23 .- The Iron Trade remains in much the same state in which i has been for the greater part of the quarter. No one has many orders on hand, but the principal makers receive sufficient to keep pretty fully employed, and prices are tolerably maintained. Scarcely any rails are being made in the district, but this has not for many years past formed an important part of the manufacture of iron in South Staffordshire. The makers of inferior iron are also doing less, and hence the excess of the supply of pig-iron, which, however, by the gradual blowing out of blastfurnaces, is being reduced. Makers of pigs of superior quality are firm in demanding the prices of the commencement of the quarter, and it is only firms in a needy condition that are accepting much lower rates, and their position aggravates the depression by the necessity under which they are laid of constantly effecting sales. This, of course, applies to nearly all those who lately failed, and who were permitted to go on under inspection. Welsh iron is quoted lower to merchants here, bars, f.o.b. in Wales, being 5t. 12s. 6d. made in the district, but this has not for many years past formed an im-

Welsh iron is quoted lower to merchants here, bars, f.o.b. in Wales, being 5l. 12s. 6d.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. T. and C. Highway, ironmasters, of Walsall, was held on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Shaw, Chairman of the Birmingham Banking Company, presiding. The liabilities were stated to be somewhat over 50,000l., of which about 30,000l. was unsecured. The assets were represented as being equal to a dividend of 3s. 6d. in 1l. on this part of the debts, and Mr. Isaac Highway, brother of the members of the firm, who had advanced a considerable sum to them on security, offered to guarantee payment of a dividend of this amount, in two instalments, in four and eight months. No decision was come to, and it is supposed that the estate will go into the Bankruptcy Court.

The Hardware Trades present no particular feature of change. The home trade is, perhaps, rather less active, but this is usually the case at this season. Copper is expected to go down again shortly. The fall in tun last week is looked upon as simply in anticipation of the Banca sales, the object being to enable purchases to be effected there at easier rates. The impression is that after those sales prices are likely to advance again, especially if any prospect should appear of the war being terminated shortly. A case was heard before the Birmingham magistrates, in which Messrs. M'Clelland, commission merchants, were summoned for forwarding to Mr. Spencer, oil and vitriol manufacturer, three packages containing carboys of oil of vitriol by the London and North-Western Railway to Liverpool, in order that they might be shipped to Rio Janiero. The packages arrived safely at Liverpool, but while they were housed in the company's shad one safely at Liverpool, but while they were housed in the company's shad one

on or vitriol by the London and North-Western Railway to Liverpool, in order that they might be shipped to Rio Janiero. The packages arrived safely at Liverpool, but while they were housed in the company's shed one of the carboys burst and set fire to the place. The fire was subdued without much mischief having been done, but the railway company felt it to be their duty to summon the consignors for this infraction of the bye laws in sending the inflammable liquids without a notification of the fact to the company's servants. Mr. Hugh M'Clelland, one of the defendants, stated that his firm had acted in increase of the receivers to the the residence of the services of the service company's servants. Mr. Hugh M'Cleiland, one of the defendants, stated that his firm had acted in ignorance of the requirements of the law in this respect. The whole of the packages had been sent off as received from the manufacturer; but notice had been given to Messrs. Lyon Brothers, the consignees in Liverpool, upon whom devolved the duty of shipping to Rio. The company absolved the defendants from knowingly violating the law, but felt bound to proceed in the case as a warning to others, and the defendants were fined 20t.

Mestings of collies in respection of a legislative restriction of the house.

Meetings of colliers in promotion of a legislative restriction of the hours of labour in mines are being held, but as yet no great interest is manifested.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 23 .- The increased complications of the war, and the uncertainty which prevails with regard to the part which some continental Governments may take, causes all departments of trade to be exceedingly inactive. The iron trade participates in this state of things to a large extent. The The iron trade participates in this state of things to a large extent. The demand for merchant iron is inactive, and there is little enquiry for anything but first-class brands. The depressed condition of the trade has occasioned a large accumulation in the stock of pig-iron, and during the week a meeting of the Scotch ironmasters has been held, with a view to take measures for diminishing the make, and thereby lessening the stocks now on hand. The trade are nearly all agreed as to the propriety of putting a number of furnaces out of blast, but before any general step is taken it was thought prudent to secure the co-operation of the Welsh makers. In Derbyshire and Yorkshire several furnaces have been put out of blast. Considerable speculation has been going on during the week respecting the propriety or impropriety of making an alteration in the rates for iron at the forthcoming preliminary meeting. By some it is contended that the depressed state of the trade would warrant a reduction, but others plead that rates less than those now current would not be remunerative, and were

that rates less than those now current would not be remunerative, and were frommasters obliged to reduce they would be manufacturing at a positive loss. The great majority, however, are in favour of continuing present

prices, and we anticipate, therefore, that there will be no alteration.

The Coal Trade, considering the period of the season, is in a very healthy state. The arrangements of the South Yorkshire coalowners with the Great Northern Railway Company have not proved so satisfactory as was anticipated, but further arrangements are pending, with a view to facipanies this week have been exceedingly large, and there is a great increase

in the traffic for export.

A very gratifying fact remains to be recorded—that during the past quarter very few fatal accidents have occurred.

quarter very few fatal accidents have occurred.

At Littleborough, in Lancashire, the coelmasters have agreed not to employ Union men, and several strikes have been the result. On Tuesday a charge of assault was investigated before the magistrates. It was brought by Mr. Chadwick, the owner of one of the collieries, against two of the

men, who kicked and assaulted him when they were half drunk. They were each fined 40s. and costs, or six weeks' imprisonment.

A fortnight ago an accident occurred at one of the Remshaw pits, near Sheffield. Four men were employed working in an old ironstone shaft, when a strong volume of foul gas escaped and interrupted the ventilation. One of them took his naked light, and an explosion was the result. Since

that period two of them have died.

On Tuesday last there was a fall of coal at Messrs. Day and Twibell's elliery, Mount Pleasant, Barnsley, and two of the men buried in the ruins. The lead mines of Derbyshire are, with one or two exceptions, making steady progress. The Mill Town Mine, near Ashover, must be taken as first on the list, and if present appearances and work continue another dividend will be declared for the shareholders. The shares are quoted at 2t. 15s., but they cannot long remain at that figure. The results of the last two months' working would justify double that amount. The Mill Dam Mine, at Hucklow, also promises well. The works are fast approaching completion, and if the engine should prove adequate to its work, we have

The mines whose prospects are at present in the shade are Brightside, New Midland, at Ashover: Haslam Pipe, Robin Hood, Stoney Way, at Matlock, Chapel Dale and Cowdon Rake. Haslam Pipe and the New Mid-lands are in a fair way to be abandoned.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JUNE 23 .- In some parts of the district trade is now in a dull state although the depression does not extend to many of the principal iron works. At Rhymney great slackness is experienced, and in addition water works. At thymney great satisfies is experience, and in admitted water is wanted very badly, the supply being almost exhausted. Some furnaces have been put on half-blast, and many men discharged. It is not expected that this state of things will long continue, and the general condition of the iron trade leads us to hope that at least a partial improvement will take place in Rhymney ere long.

The Coal Trade is tolerably brisk, and from the chief ports considerable converges have been dispatched this week. Frei hts have changed but little

cargoes have been dispatched this week. Freights have changed but little

At Coalbrook Vale, we are glad to state, a new furnace was recently blown in, and a capital new shaft has been built. The works are in At Coalbrook Vale, we are glad to state, a new turnace was recently blown in, and a capital new shaft has been built. The works are in a flourishing state, and all the increased facilities for an extended trade will be required. The Penydarren Works, on the other hand, are entirely deserted and silent. The business there is wholly suspended. It was hoped that the Dowlais Company would continue them in operation, but no symptoms of any such intention have yet been manifested. The locality is, of course, greatly injured by this event, and landlords are earnestly discussing the probability of the works ever being reopened at all. Without entering into this question, we believe it may be regarded as certain that no steps will be taken in the matter for some months, and whatever hope parties interested may entertain of a change must be hope deferred. The minerals, as stated some time ago, will be worked by the Dowlais Company, but this does not ensure the reopening of the Penydarren Works.

At Tredegar a good steady business is being done. The Taff Vale firms are generally reputed to be tolerably well supplied with orders; and at Ebbw Vale the same fact is noticeable. We have already indicated the principal exception to the rule.

An inquest has been held at Rhymney on the body of a man named John James, who died a few days ago from injuries received nearly two

An inquest has been held at Rhynney on the body of a man named John James, who died a few days ago from injuries received nearly two months since. He was employed as engineer in the "Tai" coal level, on the night turn, and, while waiting for the sinkers, he lay down near the engine on some hemp, and fell asleep. A spark or cinder from the engine fell on the hemp, and ignited it, but James seems to have slept on. He was dreadfully burnt, but survived the period already mentioned. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentai Death." An accident occurred to a man mamed David Edwards, employed at the Tredegar Works, on Friday morning. By a fall his leg was broken, but medical aid was procured, and the sufferer is now progressing towards recovery. At Ebbw Vale, William Roberts became by some means crushed between trams, and was injured so seriously about the legs that amputation of both was necessary. The so seriously about the legs that amputation of both was necessary. The unfortunate man died after the operation had been performed, and an inquest has since been held. Our list of accidents is further extended by the case of a collier named Thomas Williams, who was much burnt in a coal pit at Brynmawr. He survived but a short time. No one was to

the case of a collier named Thomas Williams, who was much burnt in a coal pit at Brynmawr. He survived but a short time. No one was to blame for the casualty.

The case of Mr. J. Nicholson, lately a partner in the Fark End Colliery (Forest of Dean), has been heard in the Bristol Bankruptey Court, the satements on both sides being now completed. Mr. Nicholson admits that his system of book-keeping was erroneous, but disclaims any fraud or dishonesty in his transactions. He alleges that his partners generally gained by his mistakes, while his own property was entirely absorbed. His Honour has reserved judgment on the case.

The pumps are still kept at work in the Main Colliery, the scene of the late inaudation, and it is expected that a descent into the pit may soon be made, and the bedgies of the 25 colliers who were drowned be recovered.

late inundation, and it is expected that a descent into the pit may soon be made, and the bodies of the 25 colliers who were drowned be recovered.

A correspondent of the Star of Greent, referring to Mr. Coomber's lecture on the Iron Ores of the Bristol District, at the School of Mines (see

A correspondent of the Bristol District, at the School of Mines (see Mining Journal, June 4), writes:—

"It struck me that much more importance is given by the talented lecturer to the hematites than they deserve; but with respect to the ciayband ironstones of the coal formation, I grant that they are equal to the best in the kingdom. Mr. Comber, with reference to the deposits of hematite in the limestone in the northern shore of the Avon, says:—"I have reason to believe that there are deposits of hematite which have not come under my notice." I think Mr. C. may rest easy on this head, for within my recollection, extending far over a quarter of a century, the surface rocks have been pretty well explored, and little deposits of ironstone discovered in pockets of from I cut. to 40 or 50 tons, but very scantily distributed through the mass of the carboniferous calcarous rock. With regard to the deposits at Ashton, beyond the southern shore, Mr. C. says they were worked in immense quantities by Mr. Anthony Hill for his Plymouth furnaces. True, but the ore was so imbused with permicious ingredients, such as silica, for freight alone from the latter place of four times the amount of freightfrom the Aron. Does Mr. Counber really believe that Mr. A. Hill would have done this if the quality of Ashton hematite is as good as he would have believe? As regards Mr. C.'s authorities, Mr. Hinde and Mr. Adams, the former, who has lived long enough among the clay carbonates of the black country, may be charmed with anything approaching red in colour; but my friend, Mr. Adams, knows as well as I do that if it was anything so extraordinary the Ebbw Vale Iron Company would have secured it long ago."

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

JUNE 22 .- Nothing important in mining matters here has transpired uring the past week, although several rumours of new undertakings are The analyses of ores from different parts of the country which I have lately furnished you with, and which I am continuing to send, will, have lately furnished you with, and which I am continuing to send, will, no doubt, prove interesting to those anxious to ascertain the localities in which minerals are to be found, and their value. These analyses afford abundant evidence of the usefulness of such an institution as the Museum of Irish Industry, as well as the good feeling of the professors, especially Professor Galloway, whose kindness I have to acknowledge. So little has been known respecting Irish minerals, and where to find them, that any and every information calculated to show where they exist must prove most acceptable, particularly at a time like the present, when so much attention is being directed to mining in Ireland.

Notwithstanding the fall which has taken place in the price of copper, the Mining Company of Ireland directors have resolved upon recommend-

the Mining Company of Ireland directors have resolved upon recommend-ing a dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent., after which a fair balance will be left to carry over to the next half-year. This is the same dividend as declared at the last meeting; and the balance is expected to be larger than that previously carried over. The shares, which previous to the above in-telligence fell to 12*l*, have advanced to 13*l*. The meeting will be held on the 7th July. on the 7th July.

The half-yearly meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company was held on the 16th inst., which was an earlier period of the year than usual. The report of the directors, and the statements of accounts, were in the ghest degree satisfactory; the latter exhibited a profit on the half-year 10,540%. 3s. 8d., out of which a dividend of 35s. per share, or 70 per mt., was declared. The main features of the account are as follow: cent., was declared.

£10,540 2 9

A statement of assets and liabilities shows-Assets, 32,755L; liabilities,

A statement of assets and maintees shows—Assets, 52, 536.; handlines, 4677k.; leaving a balance of 28,078k. in favour of the company.

The report is more than usually favourable as regards the prospects. It states that pyrites was recently cut into in the 56 cross-cut; the driving was 6 feet into the lode, showing a portion to be pyrites of the best qua-

no doubt that this mine will be one of the most productive in Derbyshire. The Peak Forest Company are doing well, and although the mine is only a newly-developed one, we learn that the yield of ore is now more than is necessary to cover expenses, and that no further calls will be needed, unless a great change should ensue in the appearance and character of the veins. The Eyam shares are unprecedentedly low, and, though the case, the agent of the mine is confident that the company will cut into a rich vein at a lower point than the last. The operations at the North Derbyshire Mine are going on slowly, but as fast as the gigantic nature of the works will permit.

The mines whose prospects are at present in the shade are Brightside,
We have been proceeded with satisfactorily, and with continued success, the length now opened in the 45 has attained to 2003 fathoms, the east and vest ends still presenting an excellent vein of ore. At the Old Mine the case, the agent of the mine is confident that the company will cut into a radiancy pyrites was raised than that of the coppery kind. Attention is directe. To open the ground at points where coppery pyrites will likely be met with. To new discovery has been made in the case, the special case of the ore of the North Mine bolding down to a great depth. The raising of pyrites at the North Mine, and the farther extension of the levels, have been proceeded with satisfactorily, and with continued success, the length now opened in the 45 has attained to 2003 fathoms, the east and vest ends still presenting an excellent vein of ore. At the Old Mine the case, the agent of the mine is confident that the company will cut into a radiancy pyrites was raised than that of the coppery kind. Attention is directe. To open the ground at points where coppery pyrites will likely be met with. You new discovery has been made in the case of the mine is a proceeded. portion of the capture pyrites was raised than that of the coppery kind. Attention is directed to open the ground at points where coppery pyrites will likely be met with. No new discovery has been made in the copper ore workings. The report control of the copper of working continue to be of a very satisfactory character; the extent of tutwork we have executed in the last half-year has greatly facilitated and promoted increased production; while similar work down in progress, it is expected, will materially tend to our maintaining an equally good position. All our shafts, levels, pitwork, and machinery are in good order, and I do not foresee any immediate necessary outlay required under these heads."

ANALYSES OF ORES.—(Continued.)

ount of iron in 100 parts of ore CLAY IBONSTONE BALLS, found in the shale at Aliagowian, Valley of the Arigna, county Leitrim:—
Amount of iron in 100 parts of ore

ANALYSES OF ORES .- (Continued.)

CLAY IRONSTONE BALLS, forming thin bands in the black shale over the coal, and underlying the great sandstone, in the Colliery-road, above Arigna Iron-works:

Amount of iron in state of protoxide

Amount of iron in state of peroxide

WHITBY (YORKSHIRE) IRON TRADE,

JUNE 22.-After the beaching season came in the weather for some time continued pretty fine, and allowed the iron-works along the coast to do a good business in shipping away their iron ore, but lately sea winds have prevailed, and caused a heavy surf in shore, which has prevented

do a good business in shipping away their iron ore, but lately sea winds have prevailed, and caused a heavy surf in shore, which has prevented vessels from approaching the works, consequently their stocks on hand at present are very large. Messrs. Palmer and Co. have a large number of hands employed, and are carrying on their works very extensively. They are raising about 400 tons of ore daily, and to show the convenient arrangement of their works, and the facilities they have in shipping the ore when the weather is fine, we may state that they keep a large screw steamer constantly employed to convey the ore to their works at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in running up for a cargo (should she save the tide), she will take in shove 400 tons of iron ore, and be on her way back to Newcastle in less than one hour. Other large screws take in engoes on their return from the South; there are also agreat number of sailing vessels trading along the coast which load at these works, of notwithstanding all these facilities for conveying away their ore, they fall short or their quantity they could, and are wishful to, ship would only the weather permit their segmour and Co., although less extensive than Messrs. Palmer's works, are doing a very good business. Their works are under the management of Mr. Seymour, one of the proprietors, and the steady, orderly manner with which he conducts them does not fail to reward the proprietors with large dividends for such judicloss management. Messrs. Seymour and Co. are opening out some other iron-works on the property belonging to Mr. Brodrick, which they have lessed, and intend building another jetty from the south side of Port Muigrave, about a quarter of a mile from their present works.

A great number of workmen are now employed at the Albert fron and Cement Works.

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A great number of workmen are now employed at the Albert fron

HIGH-SPEED STEAM NAVIGATION, AND STEAM-SHIP PERFECTION. In the form of an address to the scientific world, Mr. R. Armstrong, naval architect, puts forward his views for reducing naval architecture to an exact science. The principles offered for criticism may be generalised as follows:—It is asserted by naval architects and marine engineers that theoretical science lends but feeble aid to naval architecture, whilst Mr. Amatrong asserts that the known principles of mechanics contain all that is requisite to render their application simple and easy. To be brief, Mr. Armstrong considers therefore of the mechanical world consists in believing that the mechanical contains all that is requisite to render their application simple and easy. To be brief, Mr. Armstrong considers therefore the propertor bence their present rule for calculating indicated horse-power—that mechanical effect is in proportion to the force and velocity—is essentially incorrect; and in opposition to it, Mr. Armstrong asserts that the fundamental principle of applied mechanics is the conservation of the mechanical effect of force; that the mechanical effect of force and time, and not in proportion to the force and its velocity; that the mechanical effect of force cannot be increased by any mechanical appliance, and that the pressure on the ends of the cylinder, whatever be the velocity of the piston, is properly the power of the steam-engine; consequently, in applied mechanics the formula, force lbs. = retarding pressure a velocity, feet per second, contains all the elements occasion force is a second of the pressure of steam, is employed. With respect to prefection in machines, it is stated that in a force produces an equal amount of foot its.—useful effect—perfection is attained in the machine, whether a steam-vesel, steam-engine, pump, or propeller. It is the amount of mechanical effect that Mr. Armstrong offers to the criticism of the accusion world. In the pamphield Mr. Armstrong's views are itsly explained, and it was well amont of the part of the piston, is attained in the machine, it is stated that the machine, whether a steam-vesel, steam-engine, pump, or propeller. architect, puts forward his views for reducing naval architecture to an exact

GENERAL PATENT COMPANY.—On a former occasion we referred to the constitution of a company under this title, the object being to assist inventors in developing their inventions, by enabling them't to patent them, and advancing money for carrying them out. The company may now be considered as in regular working order, and, therefore, a few remarks upon its probable utility may not be out of place. But too many inventions calcalated to prove useful to society sink into oblivion from the inability of the inventors to obtain the capital for their development; and it is to remove this evil that the directors of the General Patent Company intend to assist inventors of useful and valuable directors of the General Patent Company intend to assist inventors of useful and valuable directors of the general patent Company intend to assist inventors of useful and valuable directors of the general patent Company intend to assist inventors of useful and valuable directors of the general patent companies of the payment of the feet (such security being given for the repayment thereof as may be deemed sufficient), and thought of the payment of the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY .- On a former occasion we referred to the and the commissions accraing from the sale of inventions, or revalues of inventions and the commissions accrained from the sale of inventions, or revalues alone will anticipated, yield a large income. As to the bone fide character of the company, which latter source alone will sufficient to state that Measrs. W. Fairbairn, C.E., of Manchester, and F. S. Fow M.F., of Bradford, appear in the prospectus as patrons; whilst the directors, solid bankers, and other officers are also well-known and influential gentlemen.

THE FRENCH IRON TRADE.—From St. Dizier we learn that Trade is in a most inheal the ADE.—From \$\text{st.} Disar we award the regarding the rest and the regarding the rest depreciation in the value of cast-fron, which wo may be supported by the rest opportunity for purchasing, there is scarcely any business transpace to the rest of the

Newly Invented Sapett-Lamp for Miners.—Mr. S. S. E. (Extraerly a coal proprietor in Flintshire, but now of St. Helier's, Jersey), exiling the Royal Institution, his newly invented safety-lamp for miners in action, heling to provide for them more light than they obtain from the lamps now in the lamps are the same security from danger. To increase the brilliancy of the light, stris admit the oil-pan at the top through two about thin tabes, about 1-18th of an inch in diand greater security is obtained by various internal arrangements, which prefame from ascending when brought into combustible air, and by giving it are formal strength. Mr. Kenrick states that no external agricultion of the air out important subject the flame. He is very sanguine with respect to the success of which he says can be nanufactured cheaply in large numbers. He considers, a cit will be found much more economical than candles, now so much used, as certain the configuration of the subject there were is certainly dangerous. In connection with this important subject there were is capital drawings made by Sir Humphry Davy himself when constructs affety-lamp, the explanatory MSS. (belonging to the Royal Institution library) NEWLY INVENTED SAPETY-LAMP FOR MINERS.

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TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.—A PRACTICAL CHEMIST of very great experience in creeting wheat CHEMIST of very great experience in creeting paint and management of the commercion, and the commercial moveledge of counting-house basiness, an extensive connection, and of capital, WISHES the MAYAGEMENT or a PARTNERSHIP in a CHEMICAL of capital, WISHES the MAYAGEMENT or a PARTNERSHIP in a CHEMICAL of capital, WISHES and Chemicals, control of the confidence of the conf

INGINE, PUMPS, AND CAPSTAN FOR SALE.—ONE
HIGH PERSURE ENGINE, of 30 horse power, with governors, all complete,
HIGH PERSURE ENGINE, of 30 horse power, with governors, all complete,
res four varieties, with double crank shaft to work two sets of pumps. Also, ONE SET
of 13 in: PURPS, 75 grants long, with clack and backet pieces, side windbore and boits,
of 13 in: PURPS, 75 grants long, with clack and backet pieces, side windbore and boits,
of 13 in: PURPS, 75 grants long, with clack and backet pieces, side windbore and boits,
of 13 in: Purps, 15 grants long, 15 grants l

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHAIN AND ANCHOR WORKS, BLANKET ROW, HULL, TO BE DISPOSED OF (the owner having retired form say). Also, TOOLS, FORGES, BELLOWS, an EXCELLENT HYDRAULIC PROVING MACHINE, and the STOCK IN TRADE, at a tair valuation. A rare opening for an energetic manufacturer.—Address, to "The Proprietor of the Chain works, as above.

COAL FIELD TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, a COAL FIELD of about 100 acres, situate near to Tamworth, in which are several seams of good such which have been proved by an adjoining colliery.—For particulars, apply, to **\frac{1}{2}, Y. Z., ** Fost-office, Tamworth.

FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMPING Engine, 10 ft. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particalists, apply to Capt. Date, East Crinnis Mines, St. Austeil, Cornwall; or of Mr. E. Kino, 37, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

T, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in the SWANSEA
PIRACITE COAL COLLIERY, and LIMESTONE QUARRIES, together with their
specific plant, workmen's cottages, &c. This valuable property is held under modesite royalties.—Apply to Mr. Thomas Walters, Swansea; or Mr. Moses Dodd, 29, New
Jones. -treet, City.

PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, 24 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, equal between 12 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, equal left graph, Hayle, Hayle, June 22, 1859.

ROTARY ENGINE WANTED, of not less than 24 in. cylinder, with efficient bollers complete. Persons having such on sale

with efficient boilers complete. Persons having such on sale may send partic glescription and price delivered at the Carnon Tin Stream Works, Restrorque Falmouth Harbour, Cornwall.—Apply to Mr. Geonge Henwood, manager, Noterrace, Lower-road, Islington, London.

CRATELY EXECUTED in the Laboratories of the College.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES, &c.—MANUFACTURERS
and OTHERS ENGAGED in MAKING ARTIFICIAL MANURES MAY
OBTAIN EVERY NECESSARY INSTRUCTION for their ECONOMICAL and EFFICIEST PREPARATION by applying to J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., &c., Principal of the
Agricultural and Chemical College, Kennington, London. Analyses of Solis, Guanos,
Sephosphates of Lime, Coprolites, &c., and Assays of Gold, Silver, and other Minerals,
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MINERS AND ALL ENGAGED IN MINING OPERATIONS.

WESTERN PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Enrolled in 1848 under the Friendly Scoleties Acts.

HEAD OFFICE,—No. 11, BEDFORD CIRCUS, EXETER. Enrolled in 1880 MR.

D OFFICE,—No. II, BEDFORD CHRUFF, ROBINGTON, M.P.
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John SHLIFANT, Esq., Coombe.
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TREASOREH—RALPH SANDERS, Esq., Exeter Bank.
Accumulated fund, upwards of £16,000.

Provides for the Industrial Classes, to suit all circumstances, by Monthly, Quarterly, or Yearly Payments.

reary Payments. to 20s. per week for twelve months, then half-pay. SIGK PAY, from 1s. to 20s. per week for twelve months, then half-pay. SIMS AT DEATH, from £5 to £200. SIMS from £5 to £200 payable to the member, if living, at any fixed age, or immissley to the family in the event of death, called "Deferred Sums."

OLD AGE ANNUTTIES, of from 1s. to 12s. per week, commencing at a fixed age

OLD AUE 43-3 CHILDREN, from £5 to £200.
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN, from £5 to £200.
The right of NOMINATION for paying the above assurances to families

master.

BUCKFASTLEIGH. Mr. J. B. Butchers D. Phillips, Esq., and O. Kiernan, Esq.

Callington . . . Mr. J. G. Knight, school- J. Kempthorne, Esq., & W. Brown, Esq.

CAMBORNE Mr. Richard Hugo...... Vincent, jun., Esq.
CHRISTOW. Mr. John Cornish, accountant G. W. Lillies, Esq.
CHUDLEIGH. Mr. W. Adams, talior, &c. .. C. C. Moore, Esq., & G. W. Lillies, Esq.
DEVORPORT Mr. W. B. D. Gilbert, Tem- F. Row, Esq., M.D.
perance Hotel.

ALMOUTH Messrs. Warn and Skinner, F. C. Bullmore, Esq.

HAYLE B. .T. Hearle, Esq., solicitor. George Vawdrey, Esq.

Mr. E. J. Anthony, Savings' J. Wearne, Esq., & W. H. Borlase, Esq.

Bank.

Ba

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR MUSTARD SEED,—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Thursday, the 14th July next, at Haif-past One o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with sech persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualing Stores at Dentiford.

th Deptford—

MUSTARD SEED {

BROWN

THIRTY QUARTERS.

When to be delivered:—Half of each in a fortnight, and the remainder in a fortnight
filterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole, or any portion of the seed.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a treater quantity, or of not contracting either of the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a treater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

Samples of the seed (not less than two quarts of each) must be produced by the parties.

The samples produced by a research of the seed of the seed (not less than two quarts of each) must be produced by the parties.

Samples of the seed (not less than two quarts of each) must be produced by the parties tendering.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contract has been decided.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, or to the officer conducting the packet service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Particular attention is called to the recent modifications of the conditions of contract, which may be seen at the said office, and at Liverpool and Bristol. No tender will be received after Half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each-person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Mustard Seed," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport

Services, Somerset House, June 23, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

PY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINANCE, HOME,
AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTE will be READY, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st
July, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from
such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
For steam navigation, to be delivered into store at Madras. The tenders are to be made
according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport
Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the
scoretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 1st July, 1859,
aforesaid, after which hour no tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL
India Office, June 14, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 5th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY BRITISH IRON: and that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposuls are to be left any time before Eleven celock in the forencom of the said 5th day of July, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL, India Office, June 21, 1859.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The SEVERN AND WYE RAILWAY

AND CANAL COMPANY are DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS for
the EXECUTION of CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS on their line and works, at Parkend,
in the Forest of Dean. Plans, sections, and specifications may be seen at the office of
the company, at Lydney, after the 27th June inst. Tenders must be sent in on or before
the 5th of July. The company do not engage themselves to accept the lowest, or any
tender.

Company's Office, Lydney, June 22, 1859.

Company's Office, Lydney, Jane 27, 1859.

TO CONTRACTOR'S, COLLIERY OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

ONTRACTOR'S PLANT TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE

TREATY, AT SILLOTH DOCK, NEAR CARLISLE.—TWO 20 horse HIGHPRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, with boilers, &c., complete; makers,
Cowans, Sheldon, and Co., Carlisle. Two sets of winding drama, driving gent, &c., complete, suitable for working inclines, or for colliery purposes. The above engines and
drums are nearly new. ONE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE and TENDER; maker, Hawthorn, Newcastie. The whole of the above are in good working order.

Application to be made to Mr. Nelson, contractor, Carlisle; or to Mr. Middley,
on the works, Silloth Dock.

FOR SALE, a LARGE SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY in CARNARVONSHIRE, situated within 2½ miles of a railroad that leads from another quarry, and 7 to the nearest seaport. The quarry has been opened, and is at constant work, by a few persons in the neighbourhood, who, for want of capital, have not the means of property developing list capabilities. This property offers to capitalists an opportunity which cannot fail to remunerate all who invest. It contains two veins. The blocks are most admirable. Samples to be seen at the office of the Mining Journal, from the surface to 9 yards deep.—Apply to Mr. G. BRITKER, Highgate, Carnarvonshiga.

COLLIERY PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING a LUCRATIVE COLLIERY, which has been working for some years, having

COLLIERY PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING a LUCRATIVE COLLIERY, which has been working for some years, having taken a large tract of iand on lease in the same neighbourhood, which he has proved by the usual trisis to contain many regular and thick seams of coal, noted for gas, steam, and general purposes, DESHRES ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN to JOIN HIM in OPENING the SAME for a COLLIERY, capable in the course of a few months of yielding a profit of upwards of £20,000 per annum for several years. A line of railway, with passenger and goods station, is on the property. The ports of Liverpool, Holyhead, river and other desirable communication, are commanded. To save trouble, references to be exchanged in the first instance, and lowest incoming capital £15,000.—For further particulars and terms, apply to either Mesers. Lace, Marshall, Gill, and Clay, solicitors, (I, unon-court, Liverpool; Mesers, Syrad and Tyler, solicitors, August 1998). Solicitors, Solicitors, Chemery, Hants; Mesers. Walker and Shith, solicitors, Chemery, Hants; Mesers. Walker and Shith, solicitors, Chemery, Hants; Chemptonshite; Herry Strink, Eq., solicitors, Chemery, Landon; F. J. Hand, Eq., solicitor, G. Southamptonshite; Herry Strink; Eq., solicitor, Philador, Eq., solicitor, Girdler's hail, Basinghall-street, London; E. Philador, Eq., solicitor, Girdler's hail, Basinghall-street, London; and Henry Beckert, Eq., F.G.S., mineral surveyor, &c., Wolverhampton.

MANTED,—A GENTLEMAN having a large connection of mining friends WISHES to UNDERTAKE the SALE of SHARES in GOOD MINES among his private connection. Parties wishing to engage his services may obtain further information on applying to Theodore P. Braumort, Esq., Warwick.

ANTED, by a respectable young man, aged 21, a SITUATION as CLERK or BOOK-KEEPER where trust and confidence is required, in lead nines of any other works. Good references, and security if required. Wales preferred,—Address, R. G. Pricz, White Grit Mines, Shrewabury.

WANTED. a CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, from 45 to 50 in.
cylinder, with boilers complete. State the maker's name, mine where it was last worked, and where it may now be seen, with all particulars, and the lowest probably price, free on board.—Address, Capt. James Skimming, Castleblaney, Ireland.

WANTED, a WATER-WHEEL, 50 ft. by 5 ft., wrought-iron axle, with iron ring and buckets.—Particulars and price to be sent immediately, to Capt. WM. Edwards, Plympton, Devon.

WANTED, a PARTNER who can command about £10,000, to JOIN in WORKING VALUABLE COAL and IRON MINES in STAFFORDSHIRE.—Apply to Mr. Join F. Trunbarsas, solicitor, 46, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A METALLURGIC CHEMIST of considerable experience in mining and engineering operations, LATELY RETURNED from a THREE YEARS' GEOLOGICAL TOUR of the various MINERAL and GOLD BELARING DISTRICTS in the colony of NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA, is DESIROUS of OFFERING HIS SERVICES to existing companies, or those in progress of formation, for working the metalliferous deposits of these localities. The advertiser would be willing to co-operate with one or two gentlemen of capital in the formation of a company for the carrying out of similar ends. First-class references.—Address, "N.," Messrs. Gardiner and Lovelock, No. 44, Basinghall-street.

TO PARENTS inclined to have an ACTIVE YOUTH
INSTRUCTED in MINERAL ASSAYING, SMELTING, BOOK-KEEPING,
and MINING in all its various branches.—For particulars, apply to Mr. N. Exsert,
Wells, Somerset.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, by a gentleman who has held a confidential position for the last 10 years (the greater portion of the time on a large colliery and ironstone works), a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CONFIDENTIAL and MANAGING CLERK, or CASHIEE and BOOK-KEEPER. The advertiser is a first-rate accountant, is competant to take the commercial management of a large works in the absence of the principal, and from his knowledge of mining operations could render material service in the general oversight of a colliery.—Address, "Aleph," 68, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS.--WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of MERCHANTS' and STEEL IRON, for Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The diversiser has for the last fitteen years been connected with ironwords, and accustomed to call upon all large consumers of both the above irons, consequently known to them, and, if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders—idenses, "O. P. S.," Fost-office, Sheffield.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X X Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Now ton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO THE PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—
The ADVERTISER has had MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the FORMATION and WORKING of MINING and OTHER COMPANIES. He is DESIROUS
of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, "A. B. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Floor-street.

O L O N I A L B A N K
Subscribed capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up capital, £500,000.
The COURT OF DIRECTORS of the Colonial Bank HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1859, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-sireet, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the corporation.
The transfer books of the corporation will be closed on the 18th inst., and re-opened on the 18th of July. By order of the Court of Directors,
13, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 18, 1869.

C. A. CALVERT, Sec.

CENTRAL MINERA AND NORTH MINERA.—
SPECULATORS are ADVISED to READ the SPECIAL REPORTS JUST
MADE on these mines before investing. These reports, showing the true position of
the mines, will be forwarded on receipt of 10s. 6d. each, by "Mining Surveyor," Mining
Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. TAMAR LEAD SMELTING WORKS, IN BEERFERRIS,
DEVON.—These EXTENSIVE WORKS, situate on the banks of the Tamar
River, are TO BE LET for a term, with immediate possession. The conditions of
tenancy may be known on application to Messrs. Bookn and Blawss, at the Manor Office,
Stonehouse. The tenant will have the privilege of purchasing the whole of the present
machinery and plant upon advantageous terms.—Manor Office, Stonehouse, June 18, 1859.

THE BOG LEAD MINES, SALOP.—WANTED for these mines,
THREE STEAM ENGINES, of the best and newest construction—An 80 in.
cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, a 60 in. cylinder DRAWING ENGINE, a 24 in.
ROTARY ENGINE, with crusher complete, to be delivered on the mine.
Full particulars, with prices, to be forwarded to the offices of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London, on or before the 10th July ensuing.

By order of the Board, THOS. FULLER, Sec.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL has been made by the directors of this company of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all shares of this company that are not fully paid up, such call to be paid at the office of the company, 8, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on or before the 18th July, 1859. By order, CHAS. PEARSON, Sec. June 23, 1859.

THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—The ATTENTION of SCRIPHOLDERS is PARTICULARLY DIRECTED to the NECESSITY of EFFECTING the EXCHANGE of their CERTIFICATES for SHARES in the New Granada Company (Limited) on or before the 21st of this month.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Sec. No. 192, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, June 8, 1859.

THE ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the company's offices, 47,01d Broad-street, City, pursuant to adjournment, on TUESDAY, the 28th of June, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, JOHN V. N. BAZALGETTE, Sec. 47,01d Broad-street, E.C., London, June 20, 1859.

THE ANGLICAN SMELTING, REDUCTION, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN, that, in order to secure to the holders of scrip certificates in this company the full benefit, with limited liability, of the statutes for the regulation of joint-stock companies, the HOLDERS of such SCRIF CERTIFICATES must be duly REGISTERED as SHAREHOLDERS, and the directors hereby appoint the 30th day of June inst. as the day on or before which the holders of scrap certificates in this company shall be so registered. And further, that all such scrip certificates are for that purpose to be delivered on or before such day to the secretary, at the company's office, as under, where the requisite forms and all further information may be obtained.

And notice is hereby also given, that all scrip certificates not sent in for registration pursuant to this notice will be liable to be cancelled, and the holders will thereby lose the benefit thereof.

4. Great Winchester-street, London, June 21, 1859.

ne benefit thereof.

1. Grent Winchester-street, London, June 21, 1859.

THE SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each

10s. per share to be paid on allotment; the remaining 10s., if required, to be paid by instalments of 5s. and 5s., at intervals of three months.

Instalments of 5s. and 5s., at intervals of three months.

WILLIAM SARL, Esq. (firm of Sari and Sons, Cornhill).

GEORGE ORD, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.

LYNCH WHITE, Esq., iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham-WILLIAM SWINSCOW, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.

SAMUEL BOUSFIELD, Esq., Oritons, Sussex; and Streatham Hill, Surrey.

WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.A.S., Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.

WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.A.S., Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; the Branches of the Devon and Consultance of the Cornwall Bank.

BROKERS—Messgs. Carden and Whitehead, Eoyal Exchange-buildings, London.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.

SECRETARY—Mr. George F. Goodman.

OFFICES—CUTY BANK CHAMBERS, THERADNEEDLE ST., E.C., LONDON.

OFFICES,-CITY BANK CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C., LONDON.

OFFICES,—CITY BANK CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C., LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working some of the richest and most promising iron and tin mines—the Smallacombe freehold estate, upon which the Atlas tin and iron lodes are now being worked; the Hercules Iron Mine, on the Plight Bowden estate, both in Devon; and the Phemix Iron Mine, in the parish of St. Issey, Corawali. The working of these properties alone will constitute this company the greatest vendors of iron ores in the Western Counties.

In addition to the highly favoumble reports received from Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., Capts. J. Bennett, Jos. Hodge, N. Faull, Edwal, G. Geach, and John Ham, and set out in the prospectus, the following is extracted from reports since received:—

3. Austinfriers, London, April 30, 1859.—** The iron curps in the Atlas Mine is an almost horizontal bed of great thickness, and can be worked "open cast," the overlying measure, being from b to 12 ft. in thickness, is of a highly mineralized and soft clay-slate, which can be very easily removed, after which the from can be taken off at a triffting expense. It would be tide to speculate on the quantity of iron ore that may be produced from this estate; but from present appearances there can be no difficulty in getting out 500 tone per week as soon as the cutting is completed, and a small portion of the bed denneded. The uncovering and getting the ore would then go on simultaneously, and cannot fail to give good profits. My attention was next particularly struck with the very fine "gosann" back of a thin lode, about 6 ft. wide, running obliquely to the iron course, and intersecting it in its course north. * * * Several samples were taken from curse, and intersecting it in its course north. * * * Several samples were taken from course, and intersecting it in maginate on a surface, from the produce of the driving, a pile approaching 40 tons. Three of these samples were reduced to black tin, and since assayed for which tin, and I am glad t

perty.

W. H. REYNOLDS.
From carefully prepared estimates, it can be shown that the sales of the iron ore alone will yield a profit of £16 per cent. upon the fully paid-up capital. This is exclusive of the large profits that will accrue from the tin mine.

On the formation of the company 40,000 shares seere subscribed for, and a considerable number have since been taken.
Prospectuases and reports, with plans of the several mines, may be obtained of the company's brokers, Messrs. Carben and Whitehead, Royal Exchange-buildings, Ion-doi; of Messrs. John Wade and Son, stockbrokers, 24, Wellington-street, Birmingham; and at the offices of the company, the City Bank Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

and at the offices of the company, the City Bank Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 10, REGENT STREET, 8.W.,
PALL MAIL.

MESSRS, BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL,
SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES,
QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, seconomy, and regularity.

Messrs, Brunton and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of
these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—
Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders,
for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACKILZERY,

in perusa or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY,
PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

Dividends payable two-mouthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES, upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.
Review of Cornieh and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.
Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and
Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. '6d. ench.
Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are
free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock comsanies. Shares bought and soid on commission of 2½ per cent.
Money advanced at 10 per cent. aunually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78. Lombard-street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILHOAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

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BLACK

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MILLS and MACHINERY, and FREEHOLD HOUSES and LAND, midway between RRISTOL and BATH, situate at KEYNSHAM and AND THE MINISTRAL BUTTERS AND THE MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE MANUAL BUTTERS AND THE SALTFORD, In the county of Somerset, known as HARFORD'S AND THE BRISTOL BRASS BATTERY AND WHEE COMPANY'S WORKS, possessing unusual advantages of position and approach by excellent roads, by water on the Kennet and Avon Canal, and by the Great Western Railway; stations of the justice adjoin the principal mills.

EDWIN NAISH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unles M. R. EDWIN NAISH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disgosed of by private tresty, notice of which would be given), at the Commercial Rooms, in the city and county of Bristol, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1859, at One for Two o'clock P.M. precisely, ALL the above very IMPORTANT ESTATE, comprising the WORKS at KEYNSHAM, containing metal furraces, annealing overas, rolling, metal sheathing, metal tube, wire drawing, grinding and battery mills, machinery and tools, driven by fifteen water-wheels and one 10 horse power steam-engine; also, the manager's residence, gardens, cottages, and land.

The premises at Saltford include rolling and brass battery mills, machinery and tools, driven by four powerful water-wheels; also, the dwelling-house, cottages, gardens, and land, and the side of the old mills. There is an abundant and very extensive right of water on the Rivers Avon and Chew.

As manufacturing works the above may be justly ranked amongst the most eligible in the kingdom, to which are attached commercial connections of the very highest character, commanding a literative trade that has been carried on for upwards of a century by the present and late firms of Harrberd's and the Bristol Brass Battery and Wire Company. The whole property is freshold, and including the site of the mills, houses, cottages, gardens, ponds, and land, contains about 14 acres. Schedules of the coatly machinery and tools, comprehending everything necessary for conducting an extensive business, and which will be sold with the property in One Lot, are now prepared, and may be referred to. All other particulars of the estate now offered for sale, with orders to view, can be obtained of the auctioneer, Albion Chambers, Small-street, Bristol; or of Measrs. Osnonse, Ward, and no hall the Bristol Brass Battery and Wire Company.

N.B.—This adverthment, for the sale of the works, does not imply the closing of the basiness, which is still carried on by Harford's and the Bristol Brass Battery and Wire Company.

TWYN GWYN ESTATE, MYNYDDYSLWYN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TWYN GWYN ESTATE, MYNYDDYSLWYN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MESSRS. CORNELIUS EVANS AND SON WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the Westgate Hotel, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1859, at
Three eclock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, a VALUABLE COPYHOLD
ESTATE, held at the Manor of Abeream, in the country of Monmouth, called TWYN
GWYN, situate about 1½ mile from the far-famed crumin visiduct, and within half as
nile of the Newbridge station on the Western Valleys Railway, in the following or such
other Lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, viz.:—
Lot 1.—All those two pieces of PASTURE LAND, and a small piece of UNDERWOOD, containing 4. 3 . 3 . 3 . 5 . (more or less), now in the occupation of John Waters.
Lot 2.—Three parcels of ARABALE, MEADOW, PASTURE, and BRAKE LAND,
containing 12 a. 0 a. 3 . (more or less), in the occupation of Mr. William Ellas.
Lot 4.—A piece of PASTURE LAND, in the occupation of Mr. William Ellas.
Lot 4.—A piece of PASTURE LAND, in the occupation of Mr. William Ellas.
Lot 5.—All that FARM, called TWYN GWYN FARM, and the several pieces or parcels
of ARABLE, MEADOW, PASTURE, and WOOD LAND held therewith, containing
in the whole 34 a. 0 a. 1 r. (more or less).
The lands are situate in the mineral district of Monmouthshire, and contain valuable
seams of coal and ironatone thereunder, but the sale will be made subject to the rights
of the Lord of the Manor therein, and to the payment of the annual chief rent of 2a. 2d.,
and a fine of 2a. 2d. on admission (which will be apportioned between the several Lots),
and to the render of the usual heriot on the death of the castomary tenant.
Lot 6.—All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, brew-house, coach-house,
stable, out buildings, blacksmiths' shop, and a large and productive garden thereto belonging, called the GREYHOUND INN, situate on the side of the turnpike-road, at
the formal three of At 10s.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Mongan Llewelllin, solicitor, Newport,
Monmouthshire; Mr. JOHN EDMUNDS, TWYN Carm, near Abercaru; Mr. JAC

annual rent of £4 10s.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Morgan Llewellin, solicitor, Newport Monmouthshire; Mr. John Edmunds, Twyn Carn, near Abercarn; Mr. Jacob Jacob or to Mr. William Elias, the tenants, who will show the respective Lots.

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLET, NEAR LEEDS.

O BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to the ORI of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in certain Causes, ROBERTS FOLLARD, POLLARD v. WILSON, TURNER v. WILSON, with the approba-of the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached.

of the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached.

MESSRS. HARDWICKS AND BEST (the persons appointed by the said Judge for that purpose) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1859, and not on the 18th July, as previously advertised, at the house of Mr. J. B. Fleischmann, the Scarborough Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, Leeds, at Three o'clock in the atternoon, a very EXTENSIVE and highly VALUABLE FREE-HOLD PROPERTY, situate in Hunsiet, in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York. In the first instance, as an entire extate, consisting of the following:—

All those EXTENSIVE PREMISES situate in Hunsiet, near Leeds, in the county of York, and known by the name of the RALWAY FOUNDRY, comprising from and brass foundries, forges, erecting shops, smiths' shops, tender or frame shop, turning shops, joiners' shop, penching and boiler shops, engine-houses, sheds, yards, cottages, and building land, and containing sitogether, including moieties of Pearson-street, Russell-street, Gama-streets, Jane-atreet, Hannah-street, Yarmouth street, and queen-street, so har as the same streets are co-extensive therewith, 32,299 square yards, or thereshouts, immediately adjoining the Midland Rallway, all parts of the premises being connected with such railway by a branch railway running through the property.

The fixed machinery and plant, which will be sold with the above, consists of the particulars hereinafter mentioned as to be disposed of with the different lots, in the event of the estate not being so disposed of it will be offered in the following contents of the particulars hereinafter mentioned as to be disposed of with the different lots, in the event of the estate not being so disposed of it will be offered in the following contents of the particulars hereinafter mentioned as to be disposed of with the different lots, in the event of the estate not being so disposed of it will be offered in the following contents and the state on the state on the size of the particulars hereinafter mentioned as to be

The fixed machinery and paint, which will be sold with the different lots, in the seator of the estate not being sold in one lot.

In the event of the estate not being sold disposed of, it will be offered in the following or such other lots as shall be arranged to suit purchasers at the time of sale (but in either case subject to such conditions as shall be then produced):—

Lot 1.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS, called the FOUNDRY, adjoining Pearson-street, comprising 1908 square yards, or thereabouts, inclusive of moieties of Pearson-street, camprising 1908 square yards, or thereabouts, inclusive of moieties of Pearson-street, camprising 1908 square yards, or thereabouts, inclusive of moieties of Pearson-street, and Gama-street, co-extensive with the frontages thereto, abutting on Fearson-street outh, Russell-street west, Gama-street east, and on the ironworks of Messrs. Kitson, Laird, and Co., north.

The buildings on this land consist of a foundry 68. in length by 55 ft. in width, centaining a sand-pit, 12 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter; one ten-tons crane, and two cranes, each five tons, with chains complete; three cupolas; small high-pressure steamengine, four horse-power, with botier, 14 ft. 6 in. in diameter; 3-ft. howing fan; core stoves, loam shed, sand shed, model rooms over the same; a small foundry; 31 ft. 10 in. in length by 16 ft. in width, and travelling crane in same; fettling shop; together with an enclosed yard.

This lot forms a complete foundry in itself, and all comprised in the force of the property of

This lot forms a complete foundry in itself, and all comprised in the foregoing description will be sold in the lot.

Lot 2.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS thereon; adjoining on the north-east side to an intended new street, 30 ft. wide, called, or to be called, Jane-atreet; containing, including the molety of such intended street, 6070 square yards, more or less, abutting upon the said street in part, and upon buildings now or late belonging to Messrs. Atha, and the ends of Russell-atreet and Brougham-street on or towards the north-east, upon a branch line of road or railway from the Midiand Railway south-east, upon Lot No. 4 south-west, and upon property belonging to Manning, Wardsle, and Co., north-west.

The buildings on this lot comprise smiths' shop, boiler shop, offices, model rooms, store room and shed, to which is attached a spacious yard. On this lot is one of Garforth's patent rivetting machines, with hoist, travelling crane, double-powered crab and wrought-from chain, double-flued Cornish boiler, 25 ft. long by 7 ft. in diameter, with two flues, 2ft. 9 lis. in diameter; two steam-hammers, one 15 cwts. and the other 5 cwts. All which the purchaser of this lot is to have the option of taking at a valuation. The purchaser of this lot shop is a substant railway, which connects the works with the Midland Railway, subject to special terms and conditions as to such user, and the maintenance of the said branch railway and works connected therewith, jointly with lots 3, 4, 6, 6, and 7.

Lot 3.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street, Lot 3.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street, Landah-street, and the content of the said branch railway and works connected therewith, jointly with lots 3, 4, 6, 6, and 7.

user, and the maintenance of the said branch rankway and when the said branch rankway with lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Lot 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining to 3,—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoin

jointly with lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Lot 3.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street, and Yarmouth-street, comprising 2260 square yards, including moleties of such streets co-extensive therewith, and abutting upon Hannah-street north-east, upon lot 5 south-west, and upon the said branch railway north-west. The buildings upon this lot consist of a shop for erecting locomovive engines, containing columns and beams to support travelling cranes of great power, fourteen engine, entaining columns and beams to support travelling cranes of great power, fourteen engine, pits, and rails from each to the branch railway; a building called the "Behive Turning Shop;" and rails from each to the branch railway; a building called the "Behive Turning Shop;" and engine-house, containing a 25-horse high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, holler shed and two boilers, each 15 ft. in length by 6 ft. 10 in. in diameter, with fines 2 feet 5 in. In diameter, and boiler shop. The purchaser of this lot shall have the privilege of purchasing at a valuation the engine, boilers, shafting, and cranes in the erecting shop, or any of them, and shall also have privileges in respect of the branch railway, similar to those proposed to be given to the purchaser of lots 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Lot 1.—A ELOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Jack-lane south-west, upon property of Messrs. Manning, Wardiale, and Co., north-west, upon lot 2 north-east, and apon the said branch railway south-ceast.

The buildings upon this lot are smiths' shops, forge, foundry, dic. There is also on this lot at 30-horse power double cylinder high-pressure steam-engine, with a double flued boiler, 30 ft. long and 7 ft. in diameter, flues 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter each. Also, a 30 out. steam-hammer, and a 5 cwt. steam-hammer, which the purchaser shall have an option to take at a valuation, and shall also have the same privileges in respect to the branch railway as lots 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

a Valuation, and T.

a. A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining to Jack-lane aforesaid, and eet, and comprising 1750 square yards, more or less, including a moisty of set co-extensive therewith, abutting upon Queen-street aforesaid south east, north-east, upon Jack-lane aforesaid south-west, and upon the said branch

railway north-west.

The buildings on this lot are a tender shop or frame shop, with four pits for locom tive engines, with rails therefrom to the said branch railway, and pillars and bear to support a traveilling crans. Also, a bruse foundry; together with a 20-horse pow high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, with multitubular bother attached on the locom tive principle. The steam-engine on this lot will be sold with the freehold, and t purchaser shall have the option of purchasing the traveiling crans at a valuation, a shall also be entitled to the same privileges in respect of the branch railway as the processor of the branch railway as the processor of the

chasers of lote 2, 3, 4, 6, and 1.

Lot 6.—A PLOT of valuable BUILDING LAND adjoining Jack-lane, comprising 7233 square yards, more or less, abutting upon Jack-lane morth-east, upon the said branch railway north-west, upon Jack-lane, New Pottery, and property of C. Grosvanor and others south-east.

This lot comprises a joiners' shop, painting shop, store room, saw pit, and servant's cottage. The purchaser of this lot is to have privileges in respect of the branch railway similar to those given to lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.

Lot 7.—Another plot of valuable BUILDING LAND, adjoining Jack-lane and the Midland Hailway, containing 5293 square yards, more or less, abutting upon Jack-lane morth, upon the Midland Railway, south-west, upon the said branch railway south-east, and upon property of Brandling's trustees nor th-west.

The purchaser of this lot is to have privileges in respect of such branch railway similar to those to be given to lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. Leeds and Bradford; to S. D. Martos, Esq., Land Agent, Leeds; J. T. YENDS, Esq., 2, Moorgate-street, London; William Lovill, Esq., 28, Charles-street, St. James's, London; T. W. Nilson, Esq., 4, Cloaklane, Cannon-street, London; Mesers. Field and Roscor, 36, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, London: or at my effects.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AT GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE MINE, NEAR TAVISTOCK.

MR. JOHN VOSPER has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 6th of July, 1859, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS on GREAT WEST SORTHINGE MINE, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, Devon, consisting of a superfor 30 in. ROTARY ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, fty-wheel 12 tons, with wrought-from shaft, boiler about 9 tons weight, and 3 large dry pipes. An excellent DRAWING MACHINE.

1 capstan. 80 fms. 10 in. capstan rope.

MACHINE.

5 bobs, with strapping plates, brasses, and bearings complete.

1 capstan.

5 fm. 11 in. H piece.

1 5 ft. 11 in. H piece.

1 5 ft. 11 in. H piece.

1 5 ft. 11 in. L operate with door and cleak seat.

1 5 ft. 11 in. pinnger pole and case, with the stuffing box and bottom complete.

2 9 ft. 11 in. matching.

1 5 ft. 11 in. Winddore.

1 5 ft. 11 in. H piece.

1

lengths.
22 fms. of 1% in. bucket rods, with prongation, complete.

1 8½ ft. 11 in. doorpiece, with door and clack seat.
1 10 ft. 10 in. working.
1 9 ft. 10 in. pumps.
1 9 ft. 10 in. windbore.
1 12 ft. 9 in. working.
4 quantity of flange boits, lot of pulleys and brackets, pulley stands, clack seating and valves, strapping plates, staples and glands, flange and rod pins, boits and burs, pump rings, set-offs, 2 pair yokes, spare blabop's head, loggerheads and shaft rolls, single, double and treble blocks; one stagic purchase winch, one large tram wagon, and small ditto, a large quantity of useful timber, launders and uprights, machine and uniners' tools, large iron crane complete, scrow access, miners' cheets, large grindstone; i large sheds carpenters bench, beam, scales and weights, besides a quantity of other useful article for mining purposes.

The engine was made by Mesars. Nicholls and Co., and erected by Mr. Mathews. The machinery is quite new, and all of the very best description, and will be sold without reserve.

out reserve.

For viewing the same apply to Capt, Metherell on the mine, and for further particulars to Capt. James Richards, at Devon Great Consols, or to the anctioneer. Catalogue will be ready one week previous to the sale.

Rafreshments on the table at half past twelve o'clock, and the sale will commence a two o'clock to the minute—Dated, Tavistock, June 22, 1859.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS. MR. GEORGE SEALY has received instructions to OFFER FOR

MR. GEORGE SEALY has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, at POIRKELLIS UNITED MINES, in the parish of Wendron, about three miles from the borough of Helston, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS:

—A 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two boilers about 12 tons each; a 32 in. stamping engine, double, with two 9 tons boilers, stamps' axies, 82 heads, frames, &c., complete; a combined whim engine, 12 and 24 in. cylinder, and 7 tons boiler; water-wheel, 18 ft. by 7 breast, 6 heads stamps, iron axie, lifters, &c., complete; water-wheel, 18 ft. by 7 breast, 4 heads stamps, wood axie, and iron lifters; 28-arm capstans and shears, with balance-bob, 10 angle-hobs, gudgeons, troughs, &c., to fit; 100 fms. 17 in. capstan-rope, 120 fms. 13 in. ditto; 15 19 in. pumps, 5 16 in. ditto, 4 13 in. ditto, 14 12 in. ditto, 2 10 in. ditto, 6 18 in. ditto, 7 11 in. ditto; 14 and door-pieces, of various sizes; 6 plunger-poles, from 20 in. to 10 in., with stuffing-boxes and glands; 400 fms. of iron rods, from 3 in. to 1½ in.; 40 fms. 7 in. wood rods, with strapping-plates; 2 pieces 13 in. main rods; several pairs of strapping-plates, various sizes; several tons of chain, from 11-16 to 7-16; 3 crab winches, 7 sets of yokes, new and old iron, fiange and rod botis, train wagons, tram iron, smiths and miners' tools, pump rings, machine and other kibbles, 3 smiths' bellows, ditto anvils; a great number of frames, with sheds; buddles, launders, kleves; pulley-stands, with shews, &c.; 6 horse-whims, with shaft tackie; 2 sets of treble blocks; 2 3 in. lifting screws, flat thread, 9 ft. long; 12 in. ditto; bucket prongs, with brass seatings, different sizes; carpenters' shop; several fathoms of iron stave ladders; wheel and hand barrows; new and old timber; and a variety of other articles.

For further particulars, apply to D. G. Goatley, Kaley, No. 31, Threadneedle-streyt, London; the agents on the mine; or Mr. George Sealy, Marazion.

MR. HARDCASTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the M. R. HARDCASTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Jun, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Toesday, the 12th day of July, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the FRAMWELLGATE MOOR and DRYBUIN GRANGE COLLIERIES, in the county of Durham, comprising the EXTENSIVE ROYALTIES of FRAMWELLGATE MOOR, CATER HOUSE, and POTTER MOOR, with the PLANT, consisting of 145 coke overs, colliery offices, granaries and shops, agents' and workinners' houses, fire-brick works, powerful pumping and other STEAM ENGINES and MACHINERY, much of which has been recently erected, together with the railway connecting the colliery with the Bishop's Auckland branch of the North-Eastern.

The collieries are in full work in the Hutton and Busty Bank seams, the coals being shipped at the Jarrow and Sunderland Docks: those from the Hutton seam are well known in the London and coasting markets as the Framwellgate WE.

The coal from both seams is recognised in the London gas trade as a first-class gas coal, and high certificates have been furnished of its value.

The coke from the Busty Bank seam has a well-established character in the Stafford-shire and inland markets for locomotive and furnace purposes.

It is seldom so valuable a colliery property, with such varied resources, is offered for investment. The rentains are moderate, and ample facilities are afforded for attaching neighbouring coal-fields, if deemed desirable, but the coal in the present royalities is sufficient to supply a large vend from both the Hutton and Busty Bank seams for many years to come.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and may be obtained on an-

ufficient to supply a large vend from soft are in preparation, and may be obtained on ap-pears to come.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and may be obtained on ap-plication to Thomas Fore, Esq., St. Mary-at-Hill; Messrs, Hill and Matthews, or Mr. Chossy, solicitors, London; H. L. M'Culloch, Esq., York; William Ammerican, Esq., Wingste Grance, Ferry Hill; Mr. Watson, solicitor, Durham; the auctioneer, Sunderland; Herry Tunkary, Esq., Messrs, Erkwicks and Falcosan, solicitors, Messrs, Allinson and Gilleppie, accountants, or John T. Hotle, solicitor, 30, Grey-street, New, castle-upon-Tyne.

castle-upon-Tyne.

BRIEF PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO IRONMASTERS, IRON MANUFACTURERS, IRON MERCHANTS,
DEALERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.
At the BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, in the COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

M. R. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is instructed to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, at an early period, at the ironworks, Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland, piecemely environments, the EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, STEAM ENGINES, SQUEEZERS, and OTHER APPLIANCES requisite for the production of merchant from in all its varieties, together with the BLAST FURNACES, RAILWAYS, and other important appurtenances, the whole of the plant new advertised for sale being situated on the north shore of the River Blyth, in a position advantageous either for shipment or for railway transit. The valuable working machinery and materials included in this sale amount to many thousand toms of malleable and cast iron. Particulars in catalogues and further adventisements.—Sunderland Sale Onces, June 15, 1859.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—THE BOLD ESTATES.

Comprising 5798 acres of highly productive FREEHOLD LAND, with noble MANSION, PARK, and WOODLANDS, THREE MANORS, SEVENTY FARMS, valuable accommodation LANDS and BUILDING SITES, COLLIERIES, INNS, MILLS, NURSERY GROUNDS, STONE QUARRIES, BRICK and TILE WORKS, POTTER'S CLAY, and RICH BEDS OF SEAMS of COAL, CANNEL, and OTHER MINERALS, extending under nearly 6590 acres, the whole divided into 148 lots.

MESSRS, CLOWES AND FLOWERDEW are instructed by Henry Hoghton, Esq., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Lion Hotel Westerstein.

MESSRS. CLOWES AND FLOWERDEW are instructed by Henry Hoghton, Esq., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Lion Hotel, Warrington, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August, at Twelve for One oclock, the above highly VALCABLE and EXTENSIVE PROPERTY, situate in the townships of Bold, Burtonwood, and Sutton, near Warrington, and midway between Liverpool and Manchester, divided into 148 Lots.

Lot 1 comprises the noble and conveniently planned FAMILY MANSION of BOLD HALL, with its pleasure grounds, gardens, rich park, superbly timbered and sheltered by luxuriant plantations, home and other fertile farms immediately surrounding, and forming a compact and envisible residential estate of 568 acres, to which will be annexed the ancient manor or lordship of Bold.

Other Lots consist of FARMS ranging from 20 to 340 acres in extent, mostly in a high state of calitivation, offering opportunities for safe landed investments, or for occupation, rarely to be met milti: nursery grounds, inclosures of land, several of which are ornamental, planted, and well situated for the erection of country residences of a superforciass; accommodation lands and building sites, surrounding six stations on the London and North-Western and Runcorn Rallways, many being contiguous to the flourishing town of St. Heien's, and abounding with superior brick earth and potter's clay of a valuable description; two well-frequented inns, water and wind corn mills, brick and tile works, smiths' and wheelwrights' shops, comfortable and well placed residences and cottages, with inclosures of land attached.

The MINERALS within the township of Sutton, which are extremely valuable, will, with the manor, form a separate Lot. Portions are now in lease, at a minimum annual rent of 6001, and being worked with great and increasing success.

For the convenience of purchasers to the amount of £5000 and upwards, one-half of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain on mortgage for a term of three years, at a per cent.

purchase-thoney impy, if the description of the place of the process of the proce

TO MANUFACTURERS, THE ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL, AND BUILDING TRADES GENERALLY.

BUILDING TRADES GENERALIX.

MESSRS. BOOTH AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, TIMBER and RUILDERS' SALESMEN, and agents for mechanical trades generally, having ESTABLISHED RIGHSTERS and PREMISES for the RECEPTION of STOCK for PUBLIC and PRIVATE SALES, comprising all kinds of job lots, surplus stock and stores, tools, ironmongery, machinery, implements, iron, wood, metal, atone, and other goods (either new or oid), beg to call the attention of all parties to the only median of the kind, and to state that they are prepared to receive consignments of any weight, bulk, or value, for immediate sale or for warshousing. Terms and particulars gratis on application, or by post for two stamps, at the BUILDING TRADES' REGISTEY OFFICE (established 1857), 13, EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C. Numerous applications are made daily for all sorts of articles, and any class of goods ensure a ready sale by this agency. The public soles of such stock by suction are held weekly, on Tuesdays, at One o'clock, and private sales daily, at the builders' sale grounds, and mechanical trades' afternoons and warehouses (established 1859), 23 and 24, Marylebone-road, Regent's-park, London, W. On view, for auction, the Monday prior and morning of sales. Catalogues at either office, or by post for one stamp. Cash advances on new goods. All communications are held private and confidential. For further particulars, ask for the Builders' Salesman, also gratis, or by post.

TUNBRIDGE GUNPOWDER MILLS, KENT, ON THE RIVER MEDWAY TUBERIDGE GUNFOWDER MILLS, KENT, ON THE RIVER MEDWAY.

MESSRS. HASLAM AND BUCKLAND are instructed by the executors of the late W. F. Burton, Eag., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart. London, on Friday, July 22, the well-known TUNBRIDGE GUNFOWDER WORKS, situate on the River Medway, and about one mile from the town and railway station, with water carriage to the Thames, consisting of FOUR MILLS, with EIGHT FAILOR OF STONES, and the necessary consisting of FOUR MILLS, with EIGHT FAILOR, CORNING, DUSTING, GLAZING, and DRYING. CHARCOAL KILN, PETRE REFINERY, PROVING GROUNDS, manager's house, 15 cottages, and a variety of offices, extending over 50 ncres, and a LARGE MAGAZINE at Erith, the whole the hold.—Particulars of W. W. Buston, Eag., 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields O. D. MORDAUNT, Eag., 1, Warwick-street, Regent-street; and of Messrs. Haslan and Buckland, No. 39, /// Cannon-street West, London, who will forward them on application.

Esq., 1, Warwick-street, Regent-street; and of Messrs. Hastan and Boctatan, No. 8, /
Cannon-street West, London, who will farward them on application.

THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.—VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY,
PLANT, AND MACHINERY, NEAR SWANSEA AND LLANELLY.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the proprietor to SEIL, BY
AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, July 5, at Twelve for One, in one or more lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that InffOrtant Mineral PROPERTY known as the LOUGHOR COLLIERIES, as woursely situate on the south crop of the South Wales Coal Basin, adjoining the South Wales Railway, and near the shipping ports of Swansea and Lianelly. They comprise the ALLTWEN, TYGWIN, and Welfe GOLLIERIES, which are held under leases for 40 years, at moderate rents and royalties, and contain a surface area of 657 serse. They include four well-known veins of coals—viz., the 3 ft., the 6 ft., and the 4 ft., and are estimated to produce 90,000 tons of coal per annum for a century, or an agragate yield of 10,000,000 tons of excellent coal, which is highly bituminous, and nearly free from sulphur. The collieries are at present worked by slants and pits, and are effectually drained and ventilated.

The VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY, which is very complete, and in capital working order, will be included in the purchase, and consist of THREE POWERFUL STEAM—ENGINES and BOILERS for winding and pumping, the requisite pumps and rails, a branch railway into the South Wales line, near Gower-road Station, with 18 railway trucks; engineer's offices and workshops, engine-house, boller, sharts, &o., as set forth in a schedule which may be seen at Mr. Leitchild's offices.

The proposed railway to connect the Liandilo and Liandovery line with Swansea New Docks will pass through this property close to the lunction of the branch railway with the South Wales line, and will give these collieries direct communication with North Wales line, and may be had of D. Ranballe, Eqq., solicitor; and

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

AUSTRALIA, THIRTY MILES FROM ADELAIDE.
THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING WORKS, AND FREEHOLD ESTATE OF SIX HUNDRED AND TRIBTY-FIVE ACRES, WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, STORES, MATERIALS, &c.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SAELTING WORKS, AND FREEHOLD ESTATE OF SIX HUNDRED AND TRIBETY-FIVE ACRES, WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, STRAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, STORES, MATERIALS, &c.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK AND GALSWORTHY are instructed by the directors of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, in the City of London, in the month of December next, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the STRATHALBYN MINING and SMELTING WORE'S, situate in the county of Hindmarsh, 30 miles from Adelaide, 19 from the River Murray, and 36 from Port Elitott, comprising SIX HUX. DRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES of LAND of a most metalliferous character, especially rich in deposits of COPPER, LEAD, and SILVER, which, judging from the results already ascertained, add the reports of competent mining surveyors, require but a small capital thoroughly to develope and work to advantage.

Upon the property has been erected, at a considerable outlay, WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, STORES, REVERBERATING and BLAST FURNACES, a HORIZONTAL ENGINE, and a PORTABLE ENGINE, having all necessary pump work, shafting, and masterials. One of the shafts (lassest's), worked only to 30 fms. displays mineral locks of great value, the average of numerous assays proving 18½ per cent. of lead, and 16½ core, per ton of silver, while other valuable locks of copper have been discovered, requiring only a small outlay to develope them.

The estate is also admirably adsysted for agricultural purposes, or may be profitably employed as a run for cattle and sheep, and is well working by a company with limited is all the same of the shaft should be admirably adsysted for agricultural purposes, or may be profitably employed as a run for cattle and sheep, and is well working by a company with limited is all smelting company (Limited), 8, Finch-lane, City; at the Auction Mart, or Messrs. Vallace and Vallace of easy management for individual enterprise, and possessing particular dwantages for successful working by a company with limited is all the NEW MILES,

PRITCHARD, Trescawen, Angleses.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (in good condition), a with cylinder-cnase and double hammered cover, 7½ ft. stroke in piston, and same in pump, cast-iron beam, with parallel motion at each end, condense work outside, hand governor valves. TWO CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, with bemispherical ends, about 36 ft. long and 5 ft. diameter each, steam-pipes, shut-off and safety-valves, fire-dors, sleepers, fire-bars, dampers, &c., feed plunger, feed pipes, waste and regulating, and shut-off valves, with woodwork, doors, windows, &c., in engine and boiler-houses. A well-constructed BALANCE-BOB (with 25 cwts. of iron), connecting-rods, caps, &c. An 8-arm CAPSTAN, 18 ft. 6 in. long, cade at top, and cap, with rope-shed and plat at bottom; shears 55 ft. high, 14 in. square; two 4 ft. pulleys, cast-iron pedestals. An 11 in. PLUNGER, very good, consisting of H-piece, clack piece, windbryc, case and stuffing-box, plunger-pole 19 ft. long, and plate and tottom; shears 65 ft. high, 14 in. square; two 4 ft. pulleys, cast-iron sedestals. An 11 in. Plunger-pole 19 ft. long, and pede-rod 25½ ft. long by 10 in. square, eight pieces of rod (red pine), with 16 pairs of hammered iron rod-piates, as under:—6 pairs 6 ft. 9 in. long, 4 in. x½ in. thick in the middle, and ½ in. at ends; 1 pair 6 ft. 9 in. x in. x 1 in. x 1 in. x 4 in. x 5 in. x 1 in. ditto; y pairs 15 ft. 3 in. x 7 in. x 1 in. Plunger-pole and the control of the pieces of rod in the pole-rod pins or botts. 9 9 ft. 12 in. Plunger, 18 ft. 6 ft. 1 in. WINDBORE.—Apply 10 m. B. Proto-office, Holywell.

Teo BE SOLD, BY TENDER, by order of the official liquidators of

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, by order of the official liquidators of the west of England Iron Company (Limited) about FOUR THOUSAND TONS of CALCINED IBON ORK, now lying in three heaps, numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3, at Seend, near Devizes, Wills. A separate tender for each heap, to be delivered to E. M. Miller, Esq., official assignee, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, or to Mr. John Connes, Devizes, on or before the lat July, 1859. The parties from whom the ore was originally purchased have undertaken, either to piace it on board of boats on the Kennet and Avoa Canal, or into broad guage railway trucks at Seead, on the Devizes branch of the Great Western Railway, free of expense. The ore to be paid for by the purchasers within seven days from the day on which the tenders are accepted, by approved bills at three months date, or cash, less 2 per cesnt.

days from the day on which the tenders are accepted, by approved this at three mondate, or cash, less 2 per cent.

To view, apply to Mr. Herly, Seend, who on application will show the result of an analysis of the ore in its raw state, by Mr. Mitchell, of Dumning's Alley, Bishopognic-street, London, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mesars Sayery, Clark, Fuserly, and Prichard, solicitors, Bristol.

LISKEARD, CORNWALL

LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, WESTBOURNE HOUSE, a LARGE.

The Commodition of the town of Liskeard, in the country of Comwall, and within the limits of the parliamentary borough. The house contains vestibule and entrance hall, large and spacious dining, drawing, breakfast rooms and library, servants' hall, kitchens, butler's and other pantries, dairy, wash-house, and laundry.

The entrance hall is of a peculiarly handsome structure, being circular, walled to the full height of the house, with a beautiful staircase of Portland stone, supported on lofty and massive pillars and pliasters of the same material. The floor also is of Portland stone. The bed-rooms are lofty, large, and being stone arched, are peculiarly adapted for large stocks of wine. Adjoining them is a smoking room.

The out-door premises are very complete, comprising cost-house, wood-house, poultry-house, brewhouse, harniess room, stables, and hay loft. Cow houses, shad, carriage house, also a pump, with an unfailing supply of most excellent water. In addition, there are leavn and shrubbery, and wail and kitchen gardens.

The house commands a beautiful and extensive view, and is in every way adapted for the residence of a gentleman who dealires to combine proximity to a town with the retirement of the country.

It is within ten minutes walk of the Liskeard station of the Cornish Railway, and but a few miles from those noted mines whose productiveness has drawn so much attention and wenith to the district.

For further particulars, apply at the offices of Mr. Albert Ot. In Course, solicitor, Liskeard.—Dated June 4, 1859.

TO BE SOLD, and which has been taken out in consequence of a larger engine being required, a capital SECOND-HAND 20 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE. In good working order, 22 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, metallic piston, air pump and condenser, cold water clistern and hot well, feed pump and clack box. To wheel 16 ft. diameter, brass double D valves, double throttle valves, &c. Also, a New HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, wrought-iron crank shaft, wrought-iron cross-head, &c., with link and reversing motion for winding, extra finished.—Address, Mr. Wiesatley Kirk, engineering agent, &c., Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, to close an account, a FIRST CLASS 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, 71/2 ft. in shaft, with 10 tons boiler, complete.—Apply to Samuel Higgs, Jun., Penzance. Penzance, June 6, 1882.

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As the new Medical Bill provides that none but registered practioners shall assume any medical title, those who are legally qualified can readily be distinguished, a point of great importance in cases where secrecy, confidence, and skill are equally requisite.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—COMFORT AND CERTAINTY.—In disordered sto-ach, liver complaints, indigestion, and headachs, no medicine bears comparison with mach, liver complaints, indigestion, and headach, no medicine bears copparison wit these pills. A few doses of them produce comfort; a short continuance with them effects the complete cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, let their origin be what it may, the pills are a perfect panacea. All heartburn, fixtulence, shortness of breath, and dixt sion cease to trouble as the blood becomes influenced by the purifying powers of the admirable pills, which never entirely fail or disappoint the sanguine hopes of the su ferers. There is no disorder of the digestive organs which is not relieved, and almoinvariably oured by these pills; the good fame of which Royalty itself has appreciate and published.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

				45				DI	VI	DE	NI	0 1	MI	NE	S.							,	
Share				Min				1		Pai	d. 2	None	Pr.	Bu	sinces	. L	ivid	end	a Per	Sh	are.	Last.	Paid.
E Track		A Tollins A	Cham	min f	A man	285-41	Name and	meth .	3 4	uil.	10.		¥	53/	634	0.0	0	10	0	0 1	0 0-	-Mar.	1850
10000	1	Rampi	vide	(coop)	cop.).	Devo	Dest	(8.E.	: 6	12	6	4	14	-	974	**	0	0	734	0	0 71	-April	1855
4000	i	Bodfor	d Ur	ited	(oupp	er),	Pavis	tookt.	. 9	6	8	7	¥	734	736		10	18	6	0 1	5 0-	May, May, Nov.	1869
240		Boscea	n (ti	n), 8	t. Ju	di.	V.		. 20	10	0	160	**				438	0	0	1 (0-	-Nov.	1858
1000		Jarn F	ires.	count	er, th	ni. il	logar	at	. 15	0	0	72		70 3	7214	**		10	0	2 1	0 0-	-June, -May,	1859
200	F.	Cefn C	wm	Brwy	no (li	md),	Card	tookt.	. 38	0	0	15				**	- 8	0	0		0 0-	-Mar.	1858
											0		V **	091/	941/		7	16 E	Mr O	nt.	-	- Half	yrly.
1055		will be	ck 3	toor (COODD	(r). S	t. Ci	ck) . ser* .	. 8	0	0	37	2	35	371/2	**	3	1	0	ns.	7 0	- Half-	-yrly.
867	ж	WHA!	THE	(lead) Car	ngar	ish .		. 7	10	0	10		-	/*		1			O 4	0 0-	~vune,	1000
198	¥	wmy	N. W.	th (le	ad),	Card	gans	hire.	. 60	0	3	260	**				165		0	5 (0 0-	-May,	1859
3024	£	levon.	Gt.	Con.	(cop.)	. Ta	rist.	(S.E.	ii	0	0	450	**	440	450	**	663	0	0		0 0-	-Feb. -May,	1850
858	•	holinos	th cc	otibes	r. 21111	. 6.70	mbor	ne* .	.128	17	6	300					514	10	0	8 (0 0-	-June.	1859
812	8	mat B	Meser	(CO)	(A) C	nedic	h [8	E.]	. 29	10	0	100		170	175	**	60	0	0	8 (0 0-	-May.	1859
- 3198	90	Bred P	not (tin, c	opper	B. 100	ol. II	loamn.	. 24		0	175	**			**	305	0	0	2 1	0 0-	-April	1856
22/0	ü	xmiot	th (silver	-lead), Cl	risto	w	. 4	14	0	8					3	15	0	0	2 6-	-April	.1858
1,000	2	yam	Mini	ng Ci	Man	Lim	Derb;	vahire. (lend)†	95	0	0	38				••	60	13	3	1 (2 0-	-Aug.	1858
486	(mamb	ler a	nd St	. Aub	yn (op.)	[S.E.]	54	15	0	58	**	61	63			10	0	2 1	0-	-Mar. -May,	1859
6000	1	reat !	South	Tol	gus [S.E.	, Rec	iruth*	. 0	14	6	13	5	13			4	7	6	0 8	5 0-	-June.	1859
1024	1	lerods	(con	(lead), nea	ar Lie	natt	d†	2	10	0	125		8%		**	1086	15	0	0 1	0-	-June, -May,	1859
400	î	isbur	ae (le	ead),	Cardi	gans	hire,	Wales	18	15	0	107	4				831	10	0	8	0 0-	June,	1859
8000	1	fendi	Hill	is (le	ad) [4	sorne	reet	. 3	15	0	125	ķ.,				1	18	6	0 1	5 0-	-May,	1859
91000	3	finera	Co.	of In	o., Li	(cop	., 100	rexhau	7	0	0	120	4	19	236	**	14	3	2	8 6	0 10	-May,	1859
470	3	lewto	WIBA	ds M	ining	Co.,	Co. I	DOWN	. 50	0	0	35	***				56	0	0	1 (0-	-Sept.	1858
8000	2	orth .	Dolo	oath (eqppe	(T), (amb	orne .	, 1	eil.		8	**	536	536	**	0	5	0	0 :	8-	June,	1859
6400	P	ar Co	nsols	(000)	.), St.	Bla	zey [[S.E.].	. 1	2	6	13	4:	13	756	**	33	12	0	0 10	0-0-	-Aug. -Mar.	1859
200	P	homis	(00	pper,	tin),	Link	ingh	orne .	100	0	0	420				**	319	10	02	5 (0-	-May, -April	1859
1772	F	olber	o (ti	n), St	L'Agu	T.ols	mt# F	S.E.].	90	12		66		65 6	271/		1	19	6	0 1:	6-	-April	1859
2500	B	thosw	rdol	and l	Bache	iddo	n (les	wd) t	- 11	5	0	12	**	00 (0178	**	0	16	6	0 2	0-	-May, July,	1858
1024	H	losews	rne	and I	Ierian	ıd U	nited		. 7	10	0	14					- 1	0	0	1 (0-0	-Mar.	1859
12000	- 10	uarde	an c	OUTSEL	y Cos	mpan	Y 2 441	(S.E.	. 0		0	230	% · ·	3971/	(202)		283	11	0	0 1	0-	-Aug. -May,	1858
256	8	outh 6	Jarri	18, K	enwy	nt .			. 26	0	0	40	**	241 78	84047		6	0	0	2 (0	June,	1859
913	28	outh 1	Olgu	B (CO)	p.), E	ouru	m, ca	NUMBER	7= 0	0	0	70					85	10	0	2 (0-0	-May.	1840
940	20	t Ive	W Det	usols.	(tin).	St.	Ives!	[S.E.]	8	13	0	185 50		45	50		325 466	ā	0	3 10	0-	-May,	1850
6000	T	incrof	t (co	p., tir), Por	ot, Il	logan	S.E.	9	0	0	43	£				9	8	6) 1	0-	-April.	1858
6000	T	olvade	len (copp	er), M	laraz	ion			-		- 8		41/4	8		0	6	0.,	0 2	0-	-June,	1859
400	T	relyce	Mine	es (co	oper).	Gwe	nnar		40	10	0	100	***	23	25	**	70	5	0	1 6	0-	June, June,	1850
512	V	Vendro	on Co	nsols	(tin)	. W	endro	n	. 23	7	8	41					6	10	0	1 10	0-	-June,	1859
6000	L	Vest B	asse	t (cor	per),	Illog	ran [S.E.]	1 10	10	0	21		20 115			16	0	0	9 6	0-	-May,	1856
512 6400	A	Vest F	OM.G.	Cor	sols (tin a	ind o	opper)	. 7	10	0	73	4	7 7		**	0	2	6	5	6-	-Mar.	1855
400	V	Vest V	hea	1 Set	on (ec	p.),	Cam	opper) borne*	. 38	10	0	365	• • •	27			168	0	0	3 (0-	June,	1859
240	V	Vheal	Bal	(tin),	St. J	JUL	man #	(S.E.	15	0	0	185	••	165	175	**	895	10	0	1 (0-0	-Feb. June,	1859
256	v	Theal	Bull	er (co	p.), 1	Redr	th*	[S.E.]	. 5	0	0	115	**	105		**	904	0	0	3 (0-	-May,	1859
5120	V	Theal	Chai	lotte	, Perr	anut	hnoe		. 1	0	8	25	6,.	2 2	116	••	0	11	6 () 1	6-	June,	1859
500	V	Vheal	Cliff	ord (oppe	r), G	weni De	von	80	-0	0	300 75				**	28	10	01		0-	-June, -Feb.	1859
1024	N	Theal	Gry	la (ti	n), P	errar	uthn	100	. 0	- 4	0	5	**				0	17	0 (10	0-	-Mar.	1859
8000	W	Theal	Kitt	v (211	1). St	. Ag	108		. 4	10	0	.4	**	104			0	8	6 () 2	6-	-April,	1859
1024 896	V	Th. M.	IL ITT	ret(ti	n). E	BY I	el. fr	[S.E.]	9	17	6	673	4	10 60 6		**	55	5	0	3 10	0-	-Mar. -May,	1859
500	V	heal	Mar	r (tin) Leb	ant.			. 7	4	6	-	*			**	51	13	0 :	3 (0	-Feb.	1859
1024	W	h. M	ary A	nn (d.), 1	Con	eniot	#[8.E.] 8	0	0	43 300	••	40	42		45	7	6 !	2 8	0-	June,	1859
198	A	Theal	Seto	n (tir	. copt	er).	Cam	ll	107	0	0		• •			**	295	0	0	3 6	0-	-Feb. -June,	1859
1040	V	h.Tre	law	ay(si	1ld.	Lis.	keard	[S.E.]	1 4	10	0	.33		31	32		38	0	0	1 10	0-0	-April,	1858
5000	N	ricklo	W (c	opper), W	cklo	W		. 5	0	0.,	443	4			••	31	15	6	1 10	0	-Jan.	1859
			A	IIN	ES	W	IT	HI	II	VI	DE	NI	S	IN	A	B	EY	A	NC	E.			
1624	B	allesv	ridde	n (ti	n), St	. Ju	it		. 11	5	0	12					12				0-	Jan.	1854
1200	B	rights	ide &	Fro	ggatt	Grov	e, De	rbysh	. 3	0	0	31	6				8					-April,	

5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5	0	0	44%	31 32	**					0-Jan.	
•000					***							
	MINES WITH DIV	I.	DE	NDS	IN	AB	EY	A	NC	E.		
1624			0	12			12	8	0	0 1	0-Jan.	1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh. 3	0	0	3%			- 8	0	0	3 (0-Apri	1, 1856
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire 25		0	75	35 45		13	0	0		0-July	
2000		2	6	5			0	2	6		6-July	
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran 2	2	6	15			0	10	0	0 10	0-Mar.	1857
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire 3	9	0	136		**	0		6		6-Aug.	
4096	Calstock Consols (copper) 5	0	0	8	4 434		0		6		6-Dec.	
2046	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 4 1	5	0	5			0	15	0		0-June	
9000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton 5	0	0	13			3		0		0-Dec.	
256	Condurrow(cop.,tin), Camborne 20	0	0	80			85		0		0-June	. 1857
280	Derwent Mines (sillend), Durham 300	0	0	150			122	0 (01	10 6	0-June	1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval 36 1	7	0	14			16				0-Mar.	
19300	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock 2	1	0	198	1 136		0	13			0-Sept.	
9048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap 2	0	0	3 .1	/-		0		6		6-Jan.	1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper) 7 1	7	6	6	3 4	**	0		0		0-Jan.	1854
4940	Fower Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4	0	0.,	334			41		3		0-Feb.	1857
4448	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., id.) 4	0	0	336	334		1		8		3-June	. 1852
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire 12 1	0	0	1			22	0	0		0 -Sept.	
1094	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer 14	5	0	736			0	7	6	0 7	6-Dec.	1852
98366	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Heiston [S.E.] 9	7	6	1/4	26 36		0	5	0		0-Oct.	1855
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe100	0	0	110			221	10	0	7 10	0-Feb.	1857
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Caistock 4	0	6	434	4 436		2	16	0	0 2	6-Nov.	1856
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary 11	0	0	834			4	2	6	0 1	0-Jan.	1857
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man 100	0	0.,1	0001			1420	0	0	50 (0-June	, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth 6		11.	234							0-Dec.	1855
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 4 1	0	6	232			0	5	6	0 5	3 0-Sept.	1850
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint 3	5	0	36			1	11	0.,		6-June	
\$000	Nanteos & Penrhiw, Lim. (£216 sha.) 2	7	0	134			0	1	6	0 1	6-April	, 1850
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 40 1	8	0.,	534			324	0	0	2 (0-Dec.	1854
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne 14	0	0		7% 18	1/2		0			0-Sept.	
512			0	50	45 50		32	10	0	1 10	0-June	, 1857
19300	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0	8	0	56	16 56	**		10			6-July	
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell 19	0	0.,	285				0			0-June	
794	Spearne Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 4	1	0	2			8		6		6-Dec.	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just 28 1	7	9	15							0-June	
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop.,tin), Breage 6	8	4	21/4				17			3-April	
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth 2	5	0	176	26s. 28	8	0		6.,		0-Feb.	1858
9600	Tamar Con. (silid.), Beeraiston[S.E.] 4 1	0	0		21/4 23/			13			6-Feb.	
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall 15 1	0	0	15							0—April	
4096	Trewentha (silld.), Menheniot, Cornw. 3	6	0	241	1% 1%			12			0-April	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Heiston 95	0	0	11		0.0	5.5		0		0—Dec.	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 1	3	9		12s. 13	in	0				0—July	
519	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 16	7	6	65			22		0		0-July	
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth 12	0	0	3%		**	33				0-April	
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 2 1	9	0	78	7s. 8s		1				0-Oet.	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.] 6			2	2		0				0-Mar.	
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken 3 1	Ü	U	20			8	10 (3	1 10	0-Oct.	1857
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33	U	0	10							0-Sept.	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 45 1	0	0	2714				10			0 - Aug.	
	When Termanne (tin con) Cwinege 19											

	I OH I		A 74	ALT T T	4 42 17 1			t
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5	0	0	129	129		220 0 0 5 0 0-Jane, 1859	
10000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40	0	0	39	38 40		88 12 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1859	
10000	Conjano Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16	- 0	0	11			5 18 0 0 10 0-Mar. 1858	
1,5000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10	- 0	0	10			71/2 per cent. — Yearly.	
70000	English and Australian [S.E.] 5	- 0	0	156.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		0 10 0 0 2 6-Sept. 1858	i
00000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]20	0	0	25	23 25		13 10 0 0 17 6-July, 1858	į
10000	Ge Barrier Land, Min. Ac., N. Ze. [L. £5] 2	- 0	0	3	256 3		15 per cent Yearly.	
9.5000	Lineres (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.) 3	0	0	10	9 10		6 5 6 0 5 0-Mar. 1859	
18090	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 1	15	0	156 dis	1 % dis.		0 8 9., 0 1 3-April, 1859	
63315	Mariguita and New Granada [S.E.]., 1	- 0	0	34	1/2 3/4	**		i
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1	- 0	0	56	16 34 36 36 9 11			
11000	St. John del Rev [L.], Brazil [S.E.]., 15	0	0	11	9 11		35 17 6 0 10 0-June, 1859	į

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

	NON-DIVIDEND TORRIG		-				
Shares.	Mines.	P	aid	. 2	Form. P	. Bus.	lone. Last Call.
mares.	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8	10	0 .	. 6		Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.]	7	7	6 .	. 54	36 1	Sept. 1858
20000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	ò	15	0	67	82 1	4 April. 1859
75000 1	Bon Accord, South Anstrana (copper) [L. A.] [S.E.]	8	0	0	. 22	70	Fully paid.
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	9					Feb. 1859
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3]	0		ö.	. 679		Jan. 1840
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £2 paid]	0	20	0 .	. 3/	**	Mary Jaco
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0	15	0 .	. 79	* *	May, 1859
53040	Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	**	*	0 .	- 20	0.0	June, 1856
10000	Copiapo Smeiting [L.]. Chili	10	0	0 .	. 13	** ** *	
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1	0	0 .	74	** 78 1	".Fully paid.
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0	17	0 .	. 1%		****
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Lim. [4000 £5 pd., 4000 £3]	3	0	0 .			May, 1859
accor	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.][S.E.]	- 2	0	0 .	. 2	11/4	
4000	Hone Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica	25	0	0 .	-		Fully paid.
*1 5000	Hustra Copper Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	- 63	10	0.		**	No call.
7,000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1	0	0 .	. 1		
20000	New Granada (gold), South America (S.E.)	1	0	0 .	. 36		Fully paid.
2,0000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0	15	0 .	. 3		Nov. 1858
						3	
60000	North Raine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.] Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0	10	0 .	. 12	34	6 Nov. 1858
80000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	9	0	0 .	917	21/	No call.
15000	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1	0	0 .	- 78	** */	Fully paid.
55615	Victor Emanuel, Vai d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	î	o.	0	. 136		Fully paid.
25000	Victor Emanuel, var d'Ossoni, l'ichitolic [B.]	1	0	0 .	91.	**	
20000	Weilington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited	ins.	0	0	. 219.		Aug. 1858
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	9	0	6 .	10-		-
25425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	4	9	0 .	· 208.	**	Patter date
75000	Whesi Jamaica (copper) Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2		0 .	76	**	Fully paid.
\$00000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L. £1]		17	V .	. 118.	405.	119 DLAY, 1859 :

			[0 CM 20, 1859.]
PROGRESSIV			Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.
Shares. Mines. Pi 6000 Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan. 1	12 6. 1 Feb. 1859	50000 Oakamoorand Stanton [L. £1]	0 5 0. 100. Mar. 1800
10000 Angarrack (copper), Phillack. 1 256 Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth 9	7 3 8 No call.	600 Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr. 2 256 Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Hogan 1	8 18 0 25 25 Feb. 1850
1000 Ashbuyton United (con., tin) 8	0 0 8Mar. 1859	8465 Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2 18 6 114114 114April, 1819
4000 Ballyvirgin (lead) [L.] 4 1000 Barf (lead), Keswick 1	5 0 214 3 214 July 1857	5000 Pendeen Consols, St. Just 1000 Pengenna	
4000 Bedford Consols (copper) 1	10 0 1 8 6 16 36 16 May. 1850	512 Penhaldarva (lead) 1 5000 Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	8 0 0 85
505 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap. 18 1024 Beneathwood (lead), Linkin. 1	15 0 4Mar. 1859 5 0 5No call.	4096 Penharget and Wh. Wrey Unt.	2 0 0 8 216 3 . Pattern
2000 Berehaven (copper), Ireland. 1 250 Berriow Consols (lead) 15	0 0 14 * 16 0 8Nov. 1858	1200 Penstruthal (copper) 1 6400 Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	6 1 9 6% And to
600 Besore, Kenwyn	10 0. 5 Oct. 1858	512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	7 0 0 12 April, 1819 0 10 0 34
4775 Boiling Well (cp.), Gwithian 4	5 0 1% % 1%Mar. 1859	10000 Queen of Tamar, Beerf. [L.£1] 3896 Raven Rock (cop.), Buckland	0 10 0 % 4s. 6s. Ann
160 Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just 4 123 Bosweddan and Wheal Castle 32	5 0 6%Nov. 1858 0 0 –Nov. 1858	12000 Redmoor(cop., tin), Callington 4006 Respryn (copper)	0 4 0 . 4s 3s. 4s June, 1810
10000 Bowdley Consols (tin, copp.). 0 20000 Bream Iron Mining Company 0	2 0 % No call.	15000 Ribden (lead), Alton [L. £1]. 6000 Ritton Castle Mining [L. £2]	0 5 0 5
4000 Brook Wood, Buckfistleigh 0 2000 Bronfloyd (id.), Llanbad. [L.] 4	12 6 1	10000 River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0. 12. 214 3 Sept. 1858
4000 Brynglas (lead), Cardigan 1 6000 Buckland Consols (copper) 0	5 0 14April, 1859	4096 Rosewarne Consols (copper) 5000 Round Hill (cop., id.), Salop	2 9 0 156 Peb. 1859
6380 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 1200 Buller and Bertha (copper) 3	5 0 3% 3 3%July, 1858 10 0 4% 4 4%Feb. 1859	5000 Severn Mines (lead) [L.]	0 0 6 . 1
1775 Calstock United (tin and cop.) 6 915 Calvadusck, Wendron 11	15 0 1	8000 Sidney Cove (tin, cop.) [L. £2] 4000 Sithney Wheal Buller (tin).	2 0 0 Fully paid.
1000 Camborne Consols (copper) 14 4600 Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis 4	15 0 2 April, 1858 12 0 16s 56 36 April, 1859	200 Shropshire Blackwood [L.] 4000 Snow Brook, Plynlimmon [L.]	5 0 0 4
914 Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer 17 1000 Cardigan Consols [L. £10] 4	3 0 7 May, 1859 0 0 114 1 114 Mar. 1858	512 South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 6400 So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 10 0 11 10 11 Jan. 1849
6000 Cardigan South Bog (lead) 1 916 Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn 13	0 0 1 15 7 914 11 13Oct. 1858	4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.) 6000 So. Cara Brea (cop.) [S. E.].	1 0 0 46 19 17
4370 Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan 0	10 0 3 13 0 134 1 134 Oct. 1857	6000 South Clifford Utd., Gwennap 6183 S. Condurrow (tin, cp.) Camb.	0 17 0 13s12s. 13a Ton
1055 Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap. 11	3 0 13 No call.	3106 So. Crenver (copper), Crowan 6000 South Crowndale (copper)	7 2 114 Dec. 1849
10000 Carway and Duffryn [L. £5]. 5	12 6 214 Dec. 1858 0 9 5 Fully paid.	6000 South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust. 100000 S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1]	0 16 0 April, 1884
6000 Castell (lead & blende), Card. 0	10 018s9d18s. 9dMar. 1859 11 6 34Aug. 1858	6000 S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con. 2000 South Herland and Relistian .	1 14 0 4 Nov. 1819
2500 Central Minera (ld.), [L. £5].	14 0 9s 8s. 9s Aug. 1858 10 0 534 5 534 June, 1859	6000 South Lady Bertha (copper) 512 South Penhaldarva (lead)	0 9 0 5 % 1/2 12 1800
6000 Cholincot Consols (copper)	10 6 36Oct. 1858 10 0 3Sept. 1858	5537 Sc. Phonix (cop.) Linkin 1024 Sc. Providence (tin), Sithney.	4 10 0 11/4 11/4 11/4 Jan. 1849
984 Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.) 24	5 0 2½ June, 1859 17 6 5 4½ 5 May, 1859	2560 S. Rosewarne (tin,cop.),Gwin. 4096 S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0 12 6 1 No can
3400 Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.] 3 2450 Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan 16	5 6 — Nov. 1858 10 9 55¼ 5¼Feb. 1858	1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Iliogan 1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	1 18 10. 4 No call.
12000 Cornw. Gt. Con. (ld., &c.)[L.] 2	0 0130100 105July, 1858	400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Cambo. 1 5208 St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	1 0 0 18 Dec. 180
30000 Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire, 0 12000 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	10 0. 9s. 8s. 9s. No call.	920 Stray Park (cop. and tin) 1 6000 Sunny Side (id.,iron), Durham	6 18 0 11 9 10June, 1819
2000 Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes . 1 6000 Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock . 0	10 0 1%No call.	2500 Swanpool [1000 £3, 1500 £6% pd 5000 Talicsin (silver-lead) [L.]	1.][L.] — Jan. 1810
4000 Cumberland Black-Lead [L.] 5 6000 Cwm Sebon (lead), [L. £2] 1	0 0 8Fully paidJan. 1859	8000 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis. 6400 Tees Side (id.), Cumberland	4 16 0 116 1 116 May, 1869 1 12 6 14 Mar, 1869
11000 Daie, North Staffordshire [L.] 1 1000 Darren(sillead), Cardigansh. 6	0 0 14 16 % Nov. 1858	6000 Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	0 18 6 117s. 19sJune, 1859
4817 Devou and Courtenay (cop.) 1	3 0 1%April, 1859	1024 Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth 1 5000 Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	1 0 10. 21/4Jan. 1859
4000 Devon Burra Burra (copper). 5 6240 Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.) 0	8 0 1April, 1859	6000 Tregardock (lend), St. Teath. 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	0 7 0 % Feb. 1859
30000 Devon Kapunda [L. £1] 0 20000 Devon New Copper Co.[L.] 2	5 0 1/8 April, 1859	1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	2 0 0 4 No call.
4566 Devon Wheai Buller (copper) 2 6000 Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis. 1	7 6 54 0 0 154 2 234 April, 1859	8000 Tretoil & Messer Utd. (c.,tin) 5600 Trevenen and Tremenheere	1 0 0 2% 2% 2% Jan. 1854
	9 4 334 Sept. 1858	6000 Trevone Consols, Padstow 1024 Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall 1	8 2 0 12 7 8
1000 Durlo (tin), Lelant 4 3000 Dyfngwm (lead), Wales 12	6 0 13 12 13 6 6 19 11 12Sept. 1858	2048 Treworlis, Wendron	1 10 0 Mar. 180
256 Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car. 40 4096 East Alfred Consols (copper). 2 6000 E. Bertha Con. (cop.), Taylot. 0	6 8. 134. 1 134 April 1859	5000 United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav. 400 Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	4 2 6. Feb. 1859
1024 East Buller (copper), Redruth 13	5 0 1 No call.	200 Waenlas (lead), Denbigh 960 Wendron United (tin)	7 10 0 23 2 14 0 216
	7 0 13	1024 W. Alfred (copper), Phillack. 3 1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.),Cam.	1 0 2 — Dec. 1814
36820 E. Crinnis (tin,cop.),St. Blazey 1 3300 East Frongoch (sillend) [L.] 0	14 6 16 16 Dec. 1858	2000 West Crinnis & Regent United 30000 W. Devon Con. (cop.),[L. £1]	6 17 6 5 Feb. 1859
4000 E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.) 4 4096 East Providence (tin), Uny Lei. 1	15 6, 314. 3 314 May, 1859 3 2. 16s 14s. 16s Mar. 1859	4000 West Dolcouth, Gwinear [L.] 1024 W. Garras (silld.), Kenwyn	1 0 0 3 Fully paid.
9000 East Tamar(sild.) Beerferris 3	5 0 % May, 1859 4 0 % June, 1859	5000 West Hazel, Ashburton 25000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	0 0 6 13a 54 a May, 1859
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 47 '1000 East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen 5	18 10 . 5 4 5 April, 1859	854 West Porkellis (tln), Wendron 1024 West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8 5 0. 2%. May 10te
119 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan 71 6000 E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Ken 2 2048 Fast Wheal Lovel	0 0 10 Feb. 1859	256 West Sharp Tor (cop.)Rillaton10 1056 West Stray Park (cop.),Camb.	4 10 0 6
4000 E. Wh. Russell, Tavis.[S.E.] 6	10 0 816Sept. 1858 11 0 734814 814May. 1859	5120 West Tolvadden (cop., tin) 1879 West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	0 4 0 1% 5 7 6 1% Dec. 1819
6000 Fowey Consols East	0 0 11½	512 West Wheal Frances, Blogan 5 10000 West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	4 15 0 12 12 14June, 1839
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Devon 3 1550 Garreg (lead), Flint 3	8 6 4Oct. 1858 3 0 34June, 1859	2560 W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lel. 4000 Wheal Addams (copper, lead)	1 0 0. 1% 0 11 6. 5412s. 13s. April 1848
4000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock . 1 6000 Gellirheiron (slid.), Cardig. 1	0 6 11s10s. 11sMay, 1859	8000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 8000 Wh. Amery (l. & c.), Christow	2 6 6 . 3 4 Feb. 1809
6000 Gernick (tin, cop.), Crowan 1 12000 Great Caradon and Slade [L.]. 1	0 0 1 Fully paid.	5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear 512 Wh. Coates(tin), St. Agnes[L.]	0 15 0 18s17s. 18sNo call. 6 0 0 2 Feb. 1819
30000 Gt. Cen. Min. Co. of Dev. [1:.£1] 0	10 6 % % %June, 1859	1024 Wheal Constance (silver-lead) 6000 Wheal Crebor (cop.), Taylstock	5 12 6 6 Oct. 1866
4000 Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell 1 4000 Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.)St. Aust. 5	0 0 14 1 14No call. 10 0 34May, 1858	5120 Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth. 6000 Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch	3 6 0 2
6000 Gt. E. Tamar (ld.), Boerferris 15000 Great Hewas United, (tin) 2	3 0., 11s., 10s. 11s., Mar. 1859	1024 Wheal Eilen (cop.), St. Agnes 1000 Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	5 15 6. 514 2 0 0 10
6000 Gt. Retallack (silld., blende) 1	0 0. 3 234 3 No call.	4000 Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfistleigh 12000 Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck.	1 7 6 5 3 4Mar. 1859
1024 Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clims. 25 17500 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun 1	0 6., 1% No call.	1070 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron . 1 2000 Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	8 16 1 10Feb. 1859
5120 Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.] 11	10 0 % No call. 19 11. 2 1% 2% April, 1859	6000 Wheal Florence (silid.) [L.] 720 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock 2	1 0 0 1 Fully paid.
6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken. 10	13 0 36 Ang. 1858 10 0 4 4Dec. 1858	2048 Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney 6000 Wheal Grenville (copper)	1 0 0 3 5 5 6 . 4 4 4 4 April, 1859
1024 Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage 27 10000 Gt. Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.£1] 0 2500 Grosvenor Lead, Flint [L.£1] 0	5 0 8a 7a. 8s Dec. 1859	5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1000 Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	3 15 0 11s 36 % May, 1889
8634 Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst 0	10 0 7s 6s. 7s Mar. 1859 7 3 % Oct. 1858	6000 Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead)[L.] 6000 Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0 214
7219 Hawkmoor(tin,cop.)Calstock 2	2 6 6aMar. 1859 3 6 136136 136Oct. 1858	4800 Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive 1024 Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 1	2 10 8 316316 376 May, 1857 2 1 0 916 9 916 Mar. 1818
3000 Hernant(ld.), Liangunog(L.£1] 0 100 Herward United (lead) Flint. 74 5000 Holmbush (ld.,cp.) Callington 4	0 0 45 Oct. 1858	6000 Wh. Mary Emma(tin)Lydford 5000 Wh. Maxwell (cop.), Crowan.	0 12 6 114 1 114 The 1819
4000 Huntingdon (tin), Buckfasti 1	9 0 % % May, 1859	3900 Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	0 15 8 1 % 1Oct. 1808
5000 Kelly Bray(id.,cp.)Callington 3 2048 Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage . 1	19 6. 214214 214 Nov. 1857	4096 Wheal Sidney, Plympton	2 6 6 12s April, 1819
6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale . 4	9 6 1½April, 1858	4000 Wheal Tenidy (cop.), Illogan 4000 Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton	2 10 0 1%1% 1%April, 1859
6000 Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.] 1 2500 Lady Eliza (lead) [L. £2] 1	6 6. 24s22s. 23sFeb. 1859 19 6. 7s May 1859	512 Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap. 2 6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 6000 Wh. Unity (cop., tip.) Gwinnar	5 0 0 7 6 7 Aug. 1858
1024 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 14	16 3 4 Oct. 1858	6000 Wh. Unity(cop., tin), Gwinear 1024 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth 2 6000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	8 0 0. 9 . 8 9 . May
12000 Llandudno (copper), N. Wales 1 2000 Llanfyrnach(id.) Pemb. [L. £5] A	10 0 1	5000 Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2].	1 9 6 4s
	0 0 10	4096 Yarner (copper), Devon	0 9 3 1 Dec. 1850 1 14 6 114 May. 1800
1000 Lostwithiel (lead & copper) 0	11 0 1Feb. 1859	6000 Zeal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1 2 6 1%Dec. 1808
12000 Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.] 1 2484 Maudlin Mines (copper) 1	18 6 1½Dec. 1858 0 0 1 0 0 1½No call.	· Manager	AVECES
1024 Mill Pool (tin,cop.) St. Hilary 15	1 6 4Dec. 1858	MISCELL Shares.	
16000 Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]. 0	14 0 13s July, 1858 0 0 3s 2s. 8sJune, 1859	350 Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. dons
6400 Nether Heath (lead), Dufton. 0 6000 New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons. 1	10 0 ½	20000 Australian Agricultural 50000 Australian Royal Mail 6000 British & Irish Magnetic Tolom	10 0 0 36 46 34
6400 New Crow Hill (ld.)St. Steph. 1 4817 New East Russell, Tavistock.	10 0 ¼ 1 1¼July, 1858	6000 British & Irish Magnetic Telegr 8915 Canada	32 10 0115111 115
6000 New Treleigh Cons., Redruth 0 1024 New Wheal Frances, Illogan. 0	15 0 34 Nov. 1858	3000 Channel Islands Telegraph [L. 200000 Crystal Palace	5 00 1%1% 1%
2500 New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal 6	0 0 — June, 1859 5 0 214 Dec. 1858	700000 Electric Telegraph	100 0 0 102 100 100
90 N. Budnick (tin,ld.), Perranz. 1 1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 15	10 0 40 No call.	70000 Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelt	ing Co. 5 0 0 1 pmpar 1 pm
2000 North Downs (cop.), Redruth 6 1000 N.Fortescue (id.), Lostwithiei 0	5 0 6 516 6 April, 1859	50000 London Discount	4 0 0 184 186 186
2500 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]. 11 1000 North Great Work, Breage 2	10 0 8 6 7½April, 1859	88676 North British Australasian [S.	E.] 1 00 % %
1366 North Grambier, Redruth 1 120 North Laxey (id.) Isleof Man 50	12 6 3Feb. 1859	120000 Peel River Land and Mining 30000 Peninsular and Oriental Steam	5 00 . 3 . 43
2000 North Levant(tin,cp.) St. Just 6 1000 North Minera (lead) [L. £5]. 4	10 0 5% 0 0 334 .314 334 June 1859	20000 Peninsular and Oriental Steam 20000 Peninsular and Oriental Steam 40000 Red Sea and India Telegraph [I	
512 North Penhaldarva (lead) 1 4096 North Rosewarne, Gwincar 0	5 0 5 Ang. 1858	10000 Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0 54 52 54
848 N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes 8 1024 North Wheai Busy (cop., &c.) 8	10 6 5 6 June, 1859	10000 Rhymney Iron	10 00 0%0%
1198 North Wheal Crofty [S.E.1. 9		14200 South Australian Land 75000 Submarine Telegraph Scrip 75000 Submarine Telegraph Registere	1 00 . 1 . 461
6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney 2 4240 North Wheal Trelawny (lead) 2 7000 North Wh. Vor (tin), Breage. 2	10 6. 16s14s. 16sMar. 1858 2 0. 2 2 May, 1859	500000 Trust & Loan Co., Upper Canad 10000 Van Diemen's Land	of S E 1 5 00
	ded have been admitted on the Stock	Exchange. Those mines with [L.] app	ended have been incorporated with
	Limited	Liability.	
#. # Our chinet hains to make the Shar	re List correct, we expressly call more	all who have the power, to aid us, by f	brwarding any alterations or corrière

, Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the minings, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

Loudon: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, Fight Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—June 25, 1839.